THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,716—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.	
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc
22-8	12-0	
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme
29-0	15-0	
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt
38-0	20-0	

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are, the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
BL	GANGES	4203	900	T. J. Alderton	30th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Perditt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5509	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL	ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	29th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

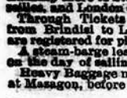
The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	500	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5.000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5.000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5.000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

M TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
mer. To sail
O .....On the 9th September 1889.
ooks of Information and other particulars eight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
e, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

TRO- HUNGARIAN
LOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemisich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	—	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3 500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above.
Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 4-; Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, Gwadur Muscat, Jask, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Poreebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th September.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 per dozen.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-10 per 2 lb. tin.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

		Rs. a.
Digby Chicks	per tin	0 10
Haddock, Fresh	,,	0 9
Haddock, Findon	,,	0 11
Haddock, Kippered, Blanchflower's	,,	0 11
Herrings, Fine, Fresh	,,	0 6
Herrings, Kippered	,,	0 11
Herringe, a la Sardine	,,	0 12
Herrings, Red Selected Fish	,,	1 1
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	,,	0 13
Mackarel, Fine, Fresh	,,	0 8
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured	,,	0 15

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growth
Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREY'S, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF
JAMBUL.
THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.
Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW FLUID IS AN INDISpensable Auxiliary to the Toilet Requisites of Residents in India. Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, and Spots, caused by Exposure to a tropical Sun, vanish under its influence in a marvellous manner. The
NEW FLUID
is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand, Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY
IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.
Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY
This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY
The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
Rs. 38 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN
The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
Rs. 18-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "DRY UNSWEETENED" GIN
A safe and Wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.
Rs. 22 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
(Matured in Sherry Casks.)
EDINA WHISKY
Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."
EDINA WHISKY
Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,
OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8 8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

		Rs. a.
All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3 12
Navy Cotton	,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

	Rs. a.
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ... ... 6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600.

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold. Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.
All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Found
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to ma and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE O EVE LU
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, S and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contr boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWO
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BULL AND COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS FOR
DARJEELING TEAS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
No. 1, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.
PURE AND UNADULTERATED "SIROCCO" DRIED DARJEELING TEA.
RICH, FRAGRANT AND MELLOW.
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN.
Is now obtainable in Packets from 1lb to 80lbs. each.
AT
The above Shop at the following prices:—

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1 4	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0 14	,,
Garden Mixture	,,	0 14	,,
Family Mixture	,,	0 10	,,
Pekoe Fannings	,,	0 10	,,

Lovers of a pure and fragrant Cup of Tea should give the above a trial.
A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.
The Shop is opened from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES	BROWNS	BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR.	PRINTING, MEDIUM	PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES	COLOURS	COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:
1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th September 1889.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed

AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 on each fully paid-up Share, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid up, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

Just to hand, a choice parcel of

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at

MANILLA.

	Rs.	Rs. a.
CIGARS No. 1 ...Per 1,000,	90 ; Box of 50	5 0
" " 2 ... "	60 ; " 100	6 8
" " 3 ... "	40 ; " 200	9 0
CHEROOTS No. 2. "	60 ; " 100	6 8

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

eservedly popular instruments have been arts of India, and have given satisfac- ere. In the driest climates, and again umid, they have always exhibited the and solid staying qualities. They are nch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound erfect Check-Repeating Action, ed especially for India to order.

, Rs. 650.

cking Case, Rs. 25,

or

RCHASE SYSTEM.

application.

AGENT,

, BOMBAY.

TING LIBRARY.

Fort, Bombay.

WSPAPERS AND
S FOR SALE to Mofus-

CRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

KLY NEWSPAPERS.	Class A.	Class B.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Athenæum	14 0	10 0
British Medical Journal	24 0	17 0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	11 0	8 0
Engineer	34 0	24 0
Engineering	34 0	24 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	12 0	8 8
Field	34 0	24 0
Funny Folks	10 0	7 0
Fair Play	14 0	10 0
Graphic	25 0	17 0
Home News	23 0	16 0
Illustrated London News	25 0	17 0
Lancet	34 0	24 0
London Figaro	10 0	7 0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34 0	24 0
New York Medical Journal	23 0	16 0
Overland Mail	23 0	16 0
Pall Mall Budget	16 0	11 0
Pictorial World	28 0	14 0
Public Opinion	12 0	8 0
Punch	14 0	10 0
St. James's Budget	23 0	16 0
Saturday Review	23 0	16 8
Scientific American	14 0	10 0
Do. do. Supplement	16 0	11 0
Truth	23 0	16 0
Tablet (Catholic)	22 0	15 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	12 0	8 8
Tit-Bits	10 0	7 0
Vanity Fair	24 0	16 8
World	23 0	16 0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ave Maria (Indiana)	10 0	9 0	7 0
Birmingham Medical Journal	9 0	8 0	6 0
Cassell's Family Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Chambers's Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Contemporary Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Cornhill Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Dublin Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Family Herald	4 8	4 0	3 8
Fortnightly Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	9 8	8 8	6 8
Lamp	5 0	4 8	3 8
Leisure Hour	4 8	4 0	3 8
Longman's Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Merry England	9 0	8 0	6 0
Marine Engineer	4 0	3 8	3 0
Macmillan's Magazine	8 8	7 8	6 0
National Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Nineteenth Century	20 0	17 0	14 0
Practitioner	12 8	11 0	8 8
Provincial Medical Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Textile Manufacturer	9 8	8 0	6 8
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10 0	9 0	7 0
Textile World	7 0	6 0	5 0
Young Ladies' Journal	7 8	6 8	5 8

Magazines under Class A are posted on arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class B are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class C are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1889, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1889.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

હાકરસી મુલજીની કું૦

i.e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1889.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September, 1889, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE CO. Ld.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the year ending 30th June 1889 will be paid to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
DAVID SASSOON and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of September 1889, at 2 p.m. afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLUCKCHAND & SHAPOORJEE,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half Share, for the First Half Year ending 30th June 1889 is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummun Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th instant, on production share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1889.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 11th instant, both days inclusive.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, to 21st September 1889, at 3 p.m, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To approve of the appointment made by the Board of Directors of Mr. Lashmidas Bhimji as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remunaration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 21st September 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.

i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS, AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 215 OF 1889.

DOSSABHAI BEJONJI LAKDAWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 71, Mody Bay, Frere Road, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

COOVERBAI, widow and administratrix of the Estate and effects of MUNCHERJI BEJUNJI LAKDAWALLA, deceased, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 131, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Muncherji Bejunji Lakdawalla, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " muslins.
5 " T red cambrics.
2 " coloured felt cloth.
2 " trousering.
3 " Satara cloth.
15 cases window plate glasses.
1 brand-new gold hunting keyless watch by James Mocabe with fusee and chain. Can be used with key or without.

A quantity of household furniture the property of Mr. H. ELCOCK, consisting of round and writing tables, wardrobe, arm and without arm chairs, washhand and dressing tables, dressing glass, fish aquarium, meat safe, cupboards, teapoys, bedsteads, sideboards, rocking and low chairs, towel-horse, bathroom furniture, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Hunsraj Huridass :—

HH 98 1 case 60 ps. 7/10 in. plain and spotted white bobbin nets ex Merton Hall.
100 1 " 60 " " " ex Clan Graham.
101 1 " 60 " " " ex City of Edinburgh
107 1 " 60 " " " ex Clan Murray.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Morrison & Co., soda water manufacturers—

4 bales or about 180 gross soda-water and lemonade corks.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Fazulbhoy—

1939—2694-85—2 cases metal spectacle cases.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Cassum Succoor—

S G
1534 2016-2010—2 cases corozo buttons.
M
1533 210—1 " collar "
1437 1686—1 " bobbins "
1111 2325—1 " corozo buttons.
1534 209-10—2 " double bone buttons.

On account and at the risk of Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo—1427—2239-10—2 cases double bone buttons.

On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Mahomedally—116—1 case, 100 bundles of 12 rolls each, 22 yards Bengal trimming.

On account and at the risk of Jaffer Peer Mahomed—6251—1 case 20 doz. alpacca umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Abdoollally Esoofbhoy Moonshi—

124—1 case, 150 bundles of 12 rolls each, 22 yards Bengal trimming.

On account and at the risk of Esmalji Esoofbhoy—

1-2 2 cases 60 gross printed rattles No. 1.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Daba Aba—

1-5 H.D.A.—7 2 438-39 2 casks beaded saucers, per Merton Hall

M M 1664—HDA 1348 1 case finger rings, per Amphitrite.
—"— 1441 1 case " " per Berenice.
CMJ 1203-12 10 cases China marbles, per Kangra

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 " " office shigram.
1 light victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.

The property of a deceased gentleman.

1 strong light office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a mahogany slate bagatelle table, English safe on stand, pictures, lamps, carpets, &c, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property is on view.

SALE OF PORTABLE ENGINE, BOILER, IRON BARGE, WAGGONS, &c. AT TANK BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are intructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder to close partnership account—

1 portable engine 8-horse power, in good working order.
1 old boiler,
20 complete waggons, 3 feet guage, with steel wheels.
1 iron barge, 150 feet long, 30 feet broad and 9 feet deep, in working order.
4 teak trunks.
1 new 5-ton patent block, also about 50 tons scrap iron, old fish-plates, angle iron, plate iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of THOMAS WALMSLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 2¾, 4, 5, and 6 inches leather belting, 5" and 6" canvas beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, rim bandings, scroll bandings, English bundling twine, ¾, 1, 1½ and 1¾ inch, soap stone packings, 1-inch round canvas, core packings, asbestos, millboard sheets 40" by 40," 16 and 18 oz. roller cloths, shuttles, white leather sewing lace, leather picking bands, oak-tanned buffalo pickers, stripping cards, 9 and 12 inch long collar skewers, 16 inch plain wired and patent shield slubbing tubes, 7 inch patent shield and wired roving tubes, and mason's roving tubes, 5 inch Magenta-colored Rabbath bobbins, 5 inch green and red weft pins with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, one "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 9, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMER MIRKA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their office, Hummum Street, Fort, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

The steamship Mirka of 1,704 tons, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour, with all her boats, tackle, stores, furniture, fittings, and a quantity of coals. The steamer recently arrived here from Zanzibar, and is now on view in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lot will be knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF WET DATES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s godowns, on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Arabia.

A S 120—bundles wet dates.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
1 case white flannel.
5 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

23 cases Drebers Beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—3 cases milk powder, ex s.s. Ganges.
AKK-68—1 case India Rubber Tooth and Combs.
20 cases Mineral water.
246 bundles Swedish Hoop Iron ;

By order of Messrs. Keeswji Tulsidass, &c., and on account of Goolamally Jewanjee—

10 cases 80 boxes American Tobacco.

On account of Megraj Toolsidass and Mirzamull Oonkarmull.

5 cases indigo, ex. Thamas.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable properties.

At 4 p.m. THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th September 1889.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or two separate bungalows, and all other the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhamboorda village, containing by admeasurement eight acres and twenty-one goontas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Poona District, under survey No. 180, and which piece or parcel of land was registered in 1865 in the name of Sir Robert Phayre (then Lieutenant Colonel Phayre) and now registered in the name of the said Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, and is bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by Mahomedan Durgah ; on or towards the west by General Marriot's bungalow ; on or towards the north by the public road to Government House ; and on or towards the south by the said Bhamboorda village. To suit the convenience of intending purchasers, this lot may be put up in two lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the vendor's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1889.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£30 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
33, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EARTHENWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Khoja Allarakhia Sachoo—

K A S, M P and Co.—½—8 crates earthenware.
A S M P and Co.—101-10-7 " "
K A S, M P and Co.—26 36-8 " "

A deposit of 23 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Haji Dada Abba.

1075-1	2	Cases Mouth Harmonica, landed per s.s. Sutlej	
786	1	" India Rubber toys (Balloons)	"
4555	1	" Pocket knives, landed per s.s. Verona.	
12	1	" Russia Braid " " Kaiser-i-Hind.	

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plans, &c., &c., the property of R. SIVEWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding on leave.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE VACANT PIECES of LAND, on PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On behalf of the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following piece of land either in two or three lots, as will suit the convenience of purchasers.

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of Pedder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the south by a private road belonging to the vendors, on the east by a public passage called Gowan, and on the west by Pedder Road.

If the property is sold in two lots, each lot will have a frontage of 145 feet to the west and on Pedder Road, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 3,000 and 2,000 square yards respectively. If sold in three lots, each lot will have a frontage to the west and on the said road of about 96 feet, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 1,900, 1,600 and 1,500 square yards.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary's Church and behind Mr. Jaisinghbhoy's Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, fancy table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of P. E. CAMERON, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 9, 1889.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards :—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
4 " " " 9 "
3 " " " 6 "
2 " " " 3 "

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYAL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
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N. A. Siebs, Esq.
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Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 1st Bn. Bo. Rifle Regt., Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Persia (s), from Glasgow. On the 7th :—Lancashire (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Kingfisher, from Calicut.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th :—Govino (s), for Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered the dock on Friday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Persia entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Java left the dock on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH SOCIAL DANCE.—The employes of the Government Telegraphs gave their first dance of the season on Friday night at the Telegraph Buildings. A large number of friends responded to the invitation, and, as a select Italian string band was in attendance, dancing was vigorously kept up till the small hours. The master of the ceremonies, Mr. A. Pitcher, and the energetic secretary, Mr. M. Mathews, contributed greatly towards the success of the entertainment.

UNPROVOKED ATTACK ON A POLICE OFFICER.—On Friday evening, while Inspector Smith and Superintendent MacDermott, of the A Division, were standing on the Jail Road, a Mahomedan, named Hoosein Ali, walked up to the inspector, and deliberately slapped him on the face. He was immediately taken into custody and was placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning. As the prisoner would not reply to any questions put to him by the Court, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

A TREAT TO THE POOR AND DESTITUTE.—The annual treat to the poor and destitute during the Hindoo festival called the Gunputty, given by Mr. Venkoo Balloo, a wealthy contractor, came off on Thursday last at his residence in Camateepoora 3rd Street. About four thousand poor, blind, lame, and feeble persons, without any distinction of caste or creed, were feasted sumptuously and presented with brass lotas. Soon after sunset the crowd gradually dispersed, apparently thankful and contented for their repast.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Cassum Laljee, a labourer, aged 30 years. About 7-30 p.m. on Friday he was found staggering near the Khoja Jamatkhana at the Kudduck, through the effects of opium. He was then taken to Dr. Esmail's Dispensary close by, where after being treated he was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He died after four hours admission into the hospital. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The Band of the 1st Battalion Bombay Rifle Regiment will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p. m. the following programme :—

Quadrille ...	...Merry England...Williams
Overture	...Flotte Bursche...Suppe
Valse	...Fantaisie ...Coote
Song	...Im Grunen Hain ...Lange
Fantasia	...A Burlesque ...Kappey
Galop	...La Fanfare ...Faust

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Lukmichund Muljee, aged 25 years. Deceased was the son of one Maljee Mooljee, a grocer, residing on the Girgaum Back Road. Two years ago deceased was turned out of his father's house on account of his leading a dissipated life. Since then deceased lived in Kandawady. At about 8 p.m. on Saturday he returned home drowsy, and said he had taken majum. Soon after he became unconscious, and subsequently he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of opium. He died at 2-30 a.m. on Sunday. The verdict was, that the death of Lukmichund Mooljee was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND SANSKRIT SEMINARY.—Mr. Justice Scott, in company with Mrs. Forbes Adam, paid the above institution a visit on the evening of Wednesday last. They were welcomed by Messrs. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal, Goculdas Dewjee, and Tribhovandas Mangaldas, members of the managing committee, and Mr. Ramdas Ludha, secretary to the charities. The ladies were shown over the various parts of the institutions, and were very much pleased at the arrangements and the accommodations provided for the students. Recitation of Sanskrit shlokas by the students of the Sanskrit Pathashala seemed to please them much, and Mrs. Scott made the following remark in the visitors' book :—"Mrs. Forbes Adam and I have been very much interested in visiting these institutions. The faces of the Brahmin students in the Pathashala are, many of them, strikingly intelligent, and looking at them we feel very glad that instruction in the grand and ancient Sanskrit language has been provided for them by the generous founder of these charities. The boarding school seems to be an admirably conducted institution, providing for a want that must be much felt, especially by those living in the mofussil, and who are too poor otherwise to obtain the good education that is given in many schools and colleges in Bombay. We have had a very kind welcome, and we thank Messrs. Goverdhandas G. Tejpall and Tribhovandas Mangaldas, the members of the committee, and Mr. Ramdas Ludha, the secretary, for the pleasure they have given us."

IN MEMORIAM.

LAST week the well-known firm of Messrs. P. Hamilton and Co., sculptors and engravers, of Clare Road, Byculla, completed a very substantial polished white marble sloping monument, with raised cross, supported on double stone basements, over the grave of the late Mr. John Young Lang at the Sewree Cemetry. The monument bears the following inscription :—"In Memory of John Young Lang, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Youngest Son of the late James Lang, Esq., of Dartmouth House, Blackheath, Kent. Born 10th August 1847. Died 13th February 1889.

THE same firm of sculptors and engravers have nearly completed another splendid monument, which is to be placed over the grave of Mr. William Humphrey Davies, late Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, who died at Zanzibar, and which is to be shipped by the s.s. Bagdad as soon as she arrives here, and conveyed to that port, and placed over his grave at Zanzibar. The monument is of a plain white calvary cross, standing 4 feet high, supported on a marble pedestal, of two steps, each a foot high and 3 feet square. The whole monument stands 5 feet high, and bears the following inscription :—"Sacred to the Memory of William Humphrey Davies, Late Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Born 21st December 1851. Died 4th July 1888. This Monument is erected by the Staff of the Telegraph Company as a token of esteem.

Abide with me ; fast falls the eventide :
The darkness deepens ; Lord with me abide !

THE MOHORRUM.

MOST of our readers will be glad to hear, no doubt, that the festival of the Mohorrum was brought to an end on Saturday evening. As usual the police authorities laid down a certain route for the several taboots, built in different parts of the city, and as shortly before coming to the Crawford Market, every taboot procession had to take the main road leading to Carnac Bunder, the sightseers were to be seen in strong force in the open space in front of the market and all down the market road as far as the Money School. On the green to the left of the market were erected several whirligigs and merry-go-rounds, and the foot-paths were lined with the vendors of fruit and sweetmeats, who appeared to be well patronised by the mild Hindoo and gay Mahomedan. The procession of the taboots was conducted in the orthodox manner. First would come a couple or score of whooping men with green wands in their hands, indulging in a grotesque dance. They would be followed by a cartload of musicians ; after which would come a cart containing two or three individuals dressed in fantastic garments, making ludicrous signs to the crowd. Then would come the taboot itself, which looks like a huge cage made of bamboos and tinsel, which are carried to the bunder and thr[illegible]n into the sea. It was, of course, a difficult [illegible] keep order when such dense masses of exc[illegible]ple filled up the roads ; but the police succe[illegible]admirably in doing so on Saturday, and to their credit be it said that there was not a single disturbance in connection with the procession.

THE directors of the private Homeopathic School in Calcutta contemplate shortly applying to the Government of India to recognise the diploma conferred on the pupils who pass the final examinations of the school.

HINDU LAW ON THE SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is necessary to strengthen the hands of our Government in effecting the segregation of lepers by legislation, I have been collecting authorities from the Hindu Law sanctioning that procedure, and I hope you will spare a corner for them.

These quotations will serve to prove that the masses of India, though unable and unwilling to agitate any question through the press, will not fail to appreciate any law that would protect them from contagion with lepers.

Sage Yadna-Valkya in the 221st verse of the first chapter of "Mitakshara says :—Among others, a leper, and one with mutilated limbs (through disease) is disqualified from performing sacred religious ceremonies and must be excommunicated."

Manu in the 177th verse of his code states :—"If a leper is allowed to take part in a feast in the company of men unaffected by the disease, that act will countermand the credit obtained by the host by feeding 1,000 learned men. (Thus a Hindu is not allowed to dine with lepers and that he violates the law on pain of the abovementioned punishment.)

Similar quotations will follow as I gather them.—Yours, &c. G.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of Vittul Succaram, the son of a Hindoo widow, named Zyee, living at Byculla. Zyee, the mother, said : About 3 p. m. on Saturday she was on the Parel Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, going to see the taboot procession. Deceased was being carried by her brother, named Dugroo Bappoo, on his shoulder, about 3 yards in front of her. There was a very great crowd in the street and some tram-cars running. Suddenly a runaway horse, with the pole and traces belonging to the Tramway Company, came running towards them and the crowd endeavoured to escape it. Her brother and deceased were knocked down by the horse, and the horse trampled the deceased, killing him on the spot. Her brother was also hurt at the same time and was at home, unable to attend the inquest.

Ramchunder Ramdass said : He kept a sweetmeat shop in Parel Road at the corner of Bellasis Road. About 3 p. m. on Saturday he was seated outside his shop, looking at the taboot procession on Parel Road, when he saw a tramway horse running towards him from Pydownee with the traces hanging behind it. The people surged about to escape it, and there was a great crowd. The horse ran on the footpath and knocked down a man who was carrying deceased on his shoulder. The horse fell at the same time upon the man and the child. The child was killed on the spot.

Soma Cumla said : He is a groom in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company. About 4 p.m. on Saturday the tram-cars were running from Byculla to the J. J. Hospital corner, and there the horses were changed because of the crowd on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. They were changing all the horses at that spot for about two hours previously, and about 10 or 15 cars had had their horses changed in that way. Car 97 came up from Byculla and stopped. It was a one-horse car. He held the horse by the head, and the driver Chatoo Peerbux, removed the bolt and detached the horse from the car. He then proceeded to lead the horse round towards the Parell side, and succeeded in bringing it into its position, when a taboot procession came up to him with music and great shouting, and the horse taking fright, pushed him down, and bolted in the direction of Byculla. He got up and ran after the horse, but it went all the way to the Chinchpoogly stables. It was a quiet horse, which had never bolted previously.

Syud Hossein Shumsoodeen said : He is a Policeman No. 536E. On Saturday he was on duty at the junction of Bellasis and Parel Road, when at about 3 p.m. he saw a runaway tramway horse coming from the direction of Pydownee. The traces were attached to it. The people were running about to escape it, and there was a very great crowd. The deceased was on the shoulders of a man who was walking on the footpath on which he was standing. As the horse came past, it ran with its fore feet on the footpath, and in doing so knocked down the deceased and the man who was carrying him, and the horse fell upon them both. The deceased was killed on the spot.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Vittul Succaram was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down by a runaway horse. The jury are of opinion that it is not desirable that tram-cars should be run in a crowded street during a Mohorrum procession.

An inquest was also held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Morgue, respecting the death of a child, 18 months old, named Vittoe, the daughter of one Marcottee, a fruit-seller, residing at Colbat Lane. At about 10 a.m. on Saturday, the mother, named Dhondee, left the Fort Market on the Mint Road with the deceased for the house of a goldsmith on the opposite side of the road. There the goldsmith gave her a rupee and as she then owed him two annas, the mother placed the deceased in the verandah of his shop and went to a Marwarree's shop on the opposite side for change. The child then followed the mother unobserved, when a tram-car coming along the road, driven towards Colaba, came in contact with the deceased and the horse trod on her. Deceased fell between the rails. The car was pulled up immediately. The child was alive when picked up, and found to be bruised in the right groin, and on the stomach and back. Deceased was driven, together with the mother, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the child dying before reaching the hospital. A verdict that the child met an accidental death was recorded.

M. VAMBERY ON THE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

M. VAMBERY has written to Nawab Abdul Latiff a congratulatory letter on the progress of the Mahomedan Literary Society. He says :—

"I am not an Englishman, and do not ignore the shortcomings and mistakes of English rule in India : but as one who has lived in many countries of Europe and Asia, and who took great trouble to look deeply into matters, I can assure you that England is by far in advance of the rest of the European nations in point of view, of justice, humanity, liberty and fair-dealing with those who are entrusted to her care. I wish that Turkey, who is fairly advancing in modern sciences, could take the lead in the Mahomedan world as an instructor and as a civilising agent ; but poor Turkey, surrounded by enemies and weakened by continual warfare, must hardly struggle for her existence and cannot look to her fellow-believers in the distance, in spite of the noble qualities and patriotism of her present ruler, whom I am proud to call my friend. In default of a Moslem guide you are on the best way in India in having adopted English tutorship, and you do certainly the best service to your nation and religion in encouraging the Mahomedans on the path of Western culture and sciences. I wish my age would permit me a visit to India, for I have not yet given up the idea of delivering a few lectures in Persian—which I speak like my mother-language—to the Mahomedans of India ; and if I come to India I shall appear there under the patronage of your Society, and try to contribute a small stone to the noble building raised by your efforts."

CALCUTTA AND THE LEPER BILL.

AT a recent meeting of the general committee of the Calcutta Corporation the chairman submitted a letter from Government, with enclosure, relating to the Bill for the isolation of Lepers. Government asked for an expression of the Commissioners' opinion on the proposed legislation, and whether they would recommend any more compulsory measure. Nawab Abdul Latiff stated that persons badly affected with leprosy were known to be engaged in the manufacture of sweetmeats in their houses, and sending them out for sale. Such things should not be allowed ; the term "leper" should be defined. Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar would also prohibit lepers from undertaking to wash clothes or deal in them. Babu Kally Nath Mitter did not consider that medical science was sufficiently advanced to be able to pronounce definitely that dealings in clothes or the washing of them by lepers was likely to spread the disease by contagion, and should therefore be prohibited. It was ultimately resolved that lepers should be prohibited from selling or dealing in food and also from dealing in clothes or washing them.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, with the English mails of the 23rd August, arrived at Mazagon at 6 o'clock last evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs MacDonald	Mr Wright
Mr Packup	Mr Wood
Mr Leggatt	Miss Phipps
Major Pulley	Mr G Kuhlmey
Mr Turner	Capt Schaumacker
Miss Cochran	Miss Brooks
Mrs Burt	Lieut Kettlewell
Mr Milne	Mr G E Tilly
Mr and Mrs Devonsbire	Miss Bradley, M D
Mr and Mrs Kirkup	Mr E C Howell
Mr Hughes	Col and Mrs Westmacott
Mr and Mrs Tagg and infant	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr T A Wadia	Mr Hodson
Mr Muncherji Eduljee	Mr Chan Toon
Morris	Mr Francis
Mr Mathews	Mr Sinclair
Mr Topham	Mr Mayo
Major Hewitt	Lieut G H Turner
Col Ludlow	Col Ommanney
Mr Harvey	Mr R Sadler
Mr Murray	Mr K Peters
Mr Leventhorpe	Mr M Horner
Mr J E Paul	

FROM ISMALIA.—Surg-Major Price.

FROM ADEN.—Mr L N Borge.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Osborne last night for Pale, in North Wales, where her Majesty will remain until Tuesday next, proceeding then to Scotland.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne on Monday.

In the House of Lords on Friday a number of Bills were advanced in their respective stages, but there was no debate on any of them. The House met again last night for formal business.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Speaker having given his opinion that the Tithes Recovery Bill in its altered shape was practically a new Bill and must be treated as such, Mr. W. H. Smith said the Bill would be withdrawn. In Committee of Supply discussions were raised on various subjects, and motions were made to reduce the amounts without success. The House met on Saturday and passed the Scotch Local Government Bill as amended by the Lords. On Monday, the Speaker having refused to allow Mr. W. M'Arthur to move the adjournment of the House in order to raise the question of Mr. Conybeare's health, the 12 o'clock rule was suspended, and the Light Railways (Ireland) Bill was proceeded with. Numerous amendments were discussed and divisions taken, but ultimately at 2 a.m. the third reading was carried. On Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, the Irish Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply. Many questions relating to evictions in Ireland and the Special Commission were raised. Last night the Superannuation Bill was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Sir A. Havelock has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, and Sir C. Mitchell is to succeed him as Governor of Natal. Sir W. Robinson is appointed to succeed Sir F. NaBroome as Governor of Western Australia.

The operations of the various attacking and defending squadrons on the British and Irish coasts have been actively carried on during the past week. Three of the blockaded squadron at Queenstown escaped to sea on Monday night. The south-east coast and the mouth of the Thames are being guarded by a considerable force.

About 500 French residents in London assembled on Sunday at the house occupied by General Boulanger, in Portland place, and presented addresses expressing disapproval of the proceedings of the High Court in Paris.

Her Majesty's ship Sultan, which sank near Malta, has been raised.

A heavy gale raged on Tuesday throughout the kingdom, and much injury was done to property on land and sea. A yacht was capsized off the Welsh coast and three men were drowned.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in a house at Exmouth, whereby a mother and three children were burnt to death. The father has since died from his injuries.

The stevedores and the dock labourers of East London are on strike for higher pay.

The Rev. Joseph Smith, Vicar of Middlezoy, near Bridgwater, committed suicide on Friday.

At Finsbury-park Station on Friday evening a goods train came into collision with a standing wagon loaded with casks of petroleum. The oil exploded, and the engine driver and fireman were fatally burnt.

Captain Hardy, who had recently returned to duty at the Royal Marine Depot, Deal, committed suicide on Saturday, while in hospital, suffering from depression of spirits.

The Home Secretary, after protracted and minute consideration of the evidence, has advised her Majesty to commute the capital sentence on Mrs. Maybrick to penal servitude.

A German, named Gamsenfels, editor of the *London-day Journal*, who had taken lodgings at Stratford-on-Avon, on Monday shot his wife and child and then committed suicide.

Two youths were drowned on Monday at Boston by the upsetting of a boat.

A little girl was killed on Saturday at Worthing by her tricycle overturning, and the handle of the brake piercing her head.

A train entering Ryhope Station, near Sunderland, on Monday, ran off the rails and the carriages were overturned. A girl was killed and many of the passengers were much injured.

An explosion of gas occurred on Saturday night in a coal pit at Henley, and three men who were examining the state of the mine were killed, a fourth man being dangerously injured.

Captain Mensel, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, stationed at Fermoy, committed suicide on Tuesday.

The scaffolding of a building in course of erection at Bilston gave way on Tuesday, causing the death of two men and severe injuries to two others.

A travelling showman, near Sheffield, on Saturday night murdered his wife, and then surrendered himself to the police.

Mr. W. Blood, magistrate, returning from Ennis, accompanied by two police-constables on Friday evening, was fired at, but was not struck. The assassin escaped, but four men have since been arrested on suspicion.

OBITUARY.—Maj. W. W. Graham ; Com. J. Liddell. R.N. ; Mr. J. Albery ; Mr. C. A. Absolom ; M Damala ; Lady Davie : Lady Marjoribanks ; Lady Robertson ; Mdme. Puzzi.

THE disturbances in Crete have to a great extent subsided, and the action of Shakir Pasha has tended to a restoration of order. Many insurgent villages have submitted, an amnesty having been promised.

M. de Freycinet, Minister of War in Paris, has ordered the dismissal or retirement of 59 officers in the army who had been proved to have been active Boulangist sympathizers.

General Boulanger and his two companions in condemnation have issued a manifesto once more declaring the verdict of the High Court to be the act of a hostile and malevolent party, and appealing to the honest electors of France to overrule that decision.

A banquet was given on Sunday at the Paris Exhibition by the Municipality to 13,000 Mayors who had accepted invitations. President Carnot was present, and addressed the assemblage in praise of the Republic and of the Exhibition.

The German Emperor has visited Strasburg, and his reception in the Alsatian capital was more favourable than had been expected.

The 59th birthday of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated with great festivities in Vienna, but it was quite privately observed by the Imperial family.

The Berlin and the Vienna newspapers concur in attaching great importance to the recent visit of the German Emperor to Osborne, and are all of opinion that, without any formal treaty having been signed, an identical policy has been agreed upon which will tend to prevent a disturbance of European peace.

It appears probable that some idea of declaring Bulgarian independence was recently entertained at Sofia, but it has been dropped in deference to advice from some of the Powers. Efforts are being made to induce the Sultan to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria.

The statutes for the new judicial reforms in the Baltic provinces of Russia have been promulgated. Their tendency is to assimilate legal procedure in those provinces to that of the rest of the Empire.

General Grenfell and his staff have returned to Cairo, and no further trouble is expected from the Soudan dervishes for the present.

A violent hurricane burst over Granada on Saturday, causing great injury to property, and almost destroying the bull-ring and the Alhambra gardens.

The two sections of the Clan-na-Gael at Chicago have held their annual celebrations. One section has sent its collection to the Parnell fund, and the other to the fund for the prosecution of the murderers of Dr. Cronin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Ware, Lieut, Bo, 7th Bo Cavy, on language leave, from Jacobabad.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Cook, Offg Depy Surgn Genl, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Le Mesnier, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 8.

FitzGerald, Col, 3rd H-C Cavy, from leave, to Bolarum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, 6th Sept., 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lt H T Kenny, Sqdn Officer, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr (provisionally) vice Capt Butler transferred to the 6th Cavy as 3rd Sqdn Comdr

6th Bo Cavy (Jacob's Horse)—Major E V P Monteith, 3rd Sqdn Comdr to be 2nd Squdn Comdr (sub pro tem), vice Major F Abott, appointed 2nd in Comd (sub pro tem), 5th Bo Cavy.

Capt J B B Butler, S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Bo Lancers, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt G F A Gavin, deceased, and to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr (sub pro tem) vice Major E V P Monteith, appointed 2nd Sqdn Comdr, (sub pro tem.)

Lieut R W Sherard, Sqdn Officer, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr, (sub pro tem) vice Capt Butler, appointed 3rd Sqdn Comdr, (sub pro tem.)

Lt E LeMesurier, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 28th Pioneers, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation.

2nd Bo I Grs—Lt E R Hartigan, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, with effect from the 12th Aug 1889, *vice* Capt S M Congreve-Schneidor, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

24th B I—Lt E T Twigg, S C, Offg Wing Officer, 26th Bo I, to be Wing Officer.

26th Bo I—Lt J J D Sillery, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

The reliefs of Garrison Artillery, detailed in A O 290, dated 5th July last, are hereby cancelled, and the following ordered in substitution thereof :—

No 5 Batty Southern Divn from Karachi to Aden ; No 11 Batty Southern Divn from Malta to Bombay ; No 15 Batty Southern Divn from Bombay to England ; No 18 Batty Southern Divn from Malta to Karachi ; No 31 Batty Southern Divn from Aden to England ; and No 34 Batty Southern Divn from Aden to England, by sea ; and No 15 Batty Western Divn from Barrackpore to Aden, by rail and sea.

It is notified for information that the "London Gazettes" of the 9th and 13th Aug 1889 were received at Bo Army Head-Qtrs on the 4th inst.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt P Low, Scottish Rifles, on completion of his period of Service in the Army Pay Dept, will be posted to the 2nd Bn of his Regt for duty pending absorption.

The undermentioned Army School Masters will on arrival from England be posted to the Battns specified for duty :—J Eales, 2nd Lanc Fus ; and J Charman, 2nd Durham L I.

Apothecary H N Dumrie, No 69, is appointed to the subordinate medical charge of Station Hospital, Abu.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

York and Lancaster Regt—Lt A C Le Bailley (offg wing officer, 19th Bo Infy) to Bombay, from 10th Sept to 9th Dec 1889, to study the native language.

1st R Fus—Capt and Pay Master G F Thunder to England for 6 months, on private affairs.

1st W R Regt—Lt Owen Harris to remain in England in extension, from 21st October 1889 to date of arrival of his Battn in that country.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Lycia s —193 castiron pipes, Texpal Gopajee.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s —6,890 fire bricks, the Bombay Gas Co, Limited ; 25 cases oilmanstores, S Heptools ; 30 drums boiled linseed oil, C Mooljee and Co ; 40 drums black varnish and 3 casks Chinese yellow colour, A H Chandabhoy ; 10 packages salammoniac, A M Hassonally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s —75 boxes tin plates, Chartered Bank of I A C.

Rufford Hall s—3 casks cylinder oil, the Star of of India Mill. Ld.

FROM LONDON.

Apollo s —25 cases empty soda-water bottles, M Amersey.

Govino s—29 casks tallow, S S Narielwala ; 25 drums turpentine, C Mooljee and Co ; 30 packages glassware, Latham and Co ; 150 drums turpentine, A H Chandabhoy.

Sutlej s—3 bales brown casing paper, the Soonderdas S and W Mills, Ld ; 13 packages oilmanstores, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, 11 barrels provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbela s—20 cases ultramarine blue, A Blascheck and Co.

Kangra s—20 cases ultramarine blue, A Blascheck and Co.

Govino s—20 cases sulphuric ether, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co ; 2 cases common glue, S S Narielwala ; 10 cases ether, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—15 cases provisons, E Russooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—25 barrels cement, N Dhurumdas ; 100 barrels cement, A Bhoyjee.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,260 blocks and slabs marble, F Muraglia and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Sutlej s—13 cases sewing machines, Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, K Hindajee,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—990 cwts castor seeds, John Fachiri ; 60 cwts cloves, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—60 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—500 cwts onions, Allana Moosa ; 53 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 11 cwts cloves, T Escofally.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 8th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	11	34	...	39
Suez	8	6	40	1	6

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 8th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	...	7
„ Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	...	22	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 7.

10 p.m.	80·8

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	84·4

THE Kukies are reported to have broken down the telegraph line at Lingsingh on the line between Demagiri and Lunglch and carried off a quantity of the wire. This is an annoyance that if often repeated would be serious. As a rule, our savage foes show a commendable respect for the telegraph, whether from generosity, or superstition, or because they cannot realise the usefulness of the insignificant-looking thread to forces armed with such terrible weapons.

THE Municipality of Mysore have voted Rs. 6,000 for the reception of Prince Albert Victor, who is expected to visit Mysore on the 20th November. The Government will supplement the amount set apart by the Municipality with a grant of Rs. 4,000 from Provincial Funds. The Prince will open the Garden Park surrounding the public office buildings.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·767	—·031	+·069	W	3	81·2	94·0	78·1	—0·2	72	2	...	24·28	+1·05
Agra ...	29·787	—·015	+·071	N W	4	83·7	95·5	78·4	+0·6	73	10	...	22·74	—2·95
Allahabad ...	29·787	—·037	+·081	W	3	82·3	93·4	79·1	+1·4	83	10	...	28·41	—0·10
Jhansi ...	29·785	—·025	+·079	W	3	81·4	94·5	78·4	+2·7	74	4	...	27·33	—4·68
Jacobabad ...	29·706	—·013	+·054	S E	3	87·8	105·5	77·2	—1·7	68	...	...	3·91	+1·05
Karachi ...	29·760	—·043	+·023	W S W	14	78·9	89·1	75·8	—1·7	87	...	...	3·11	—2·72
Ajmere ...	29·833	—·012	+·076	W	3	76·8	90·7	74·1	+0·5	71	1	...	21·66	+1·52
Deesa ...	29·833	—·029	+·063	S	5	77·3	89·1	72·4	—2·1	83	9	0·53	27·49	+2·26
Rajkot ...	29·832	—·030	+·056	W	9	79·4	92·0	71·9	—1·5	79	4	...	23·82	—2·47
Neemuch ...	29·875	+·005	+·106	W S W	3	75·7	87·2	68·7	—2·8	82	2	...	31·14	+3·98
Indore ...	29·910	+·009	+·114	N W	1	71·3	87·2	68·1	—2·2	95	10	0·52	22·35	—4·55
Sangor ...	29·834	—·013	+·082	Calm	5	77·3	88·4	70·6	—1·1	81	3	...	52·57	+16·87
Jubbulpore ...	29·853	—·020	+·096	W S W	1	78·2	90·0	74·6	+0·8	81	9	...	61·47	+12·05
Hoshangabad ...	29·914	+·072	+·138	N W	1	77·9	90·3	74·6	+1·3	87	1	...	46·57	+0·24
Khandva ...	29·889	—·001	+·112	W S W	5	75·8	88·2	72·8	+0·2	79	9	0·22	23·21	—1·57
Raipur ...	29·809	—·048	+·085	Calm	8	78·0	86·9	72·5	—2·5	86	6	...	38·30	—4·30
Nagpur ...	29·843	—·029	+·094	S W	5	79·7	90·2	74·0	+0·1	85	6	0·06	28·93	—9·87
Amraoti ...	29·883	—·013	+·106	N W	3	76·2	88·1	71·3	—0·3	93	8	...	22·56	—4·66
Akola ...	29·881	—·017	+·089	W	5	75·9	89·5	72·2	—0·2	82	9	...	25·64	—0·18
Surat ...	29·874	—·013	+·067	Calm	L	81·1	93·2	76·0	+0·3	76	...	...	31·84	—3·17
Malegaon ...	29·897	+·002	+·071	E N E	3	74·4	88·9	67·3	—3·0	71	6	...	10·27	—6·50
Bombay ...	29·901	—·016	+·054	Calm	9	80·4	86·7	78·0	+1·5	87	5	...	62·14	—2·70
Poona ...	29·931	—·004	+·068	W	9	73·2	89·6	68·4	—2·1	76	9	...	13·71	—2·78
Sholapur ...	29·927	—·005	+·067	N	9	73·7	88·2	68·0	—2·1	88	10	2·06	18·10	—2·19
Ratnagiri ...	29·896	—·009	+·036	W S W	7	79·8	87·9	73·9	—0·4	85	1	...	100·15	+5·01
Belgaum ...	29·898	—·041	+·022	N W	2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

APRICOTS IN SYRUP, and PEACHES IN JUICE, Re. one per tin.—BULL and Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Surdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

KIOTO! KIOTO!! KIOTO !!!—Our Kioto Crockery requires no recommendation. Liked and approved by all. No family should now be without it. Dinner set for 6 persons, 30 Pieces, Rs. 16 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MONEYED PARTNER WANTED, for the purpose of extending a well-established business yielding excellent profits. Apply to A. B. C., care of this paper.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, for 1,000 Rs. 28; for 100, Rs. 3; for 50, Rs. 1-10; for 25, ans. 14 and for 10, ans. 6. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java Tobacco only, and all the lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for up-country, an experienced JUDICIAL CLERK. Apply to C. D. F., Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED, a good-looking Arab HORSE, to carry a Lady; height 13-3 to 14-2. One regularly ridden by a Lady preferred. Address "B." care of this office.

WANTED, an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

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THE

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BY

ZITO.

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THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
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PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
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AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

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FOR SALE

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One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

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FOR 1889.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

ALTHOUGH money was becoming rather easier in London, the market rate on short Bills and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper having been reduced ½, making the quotation 3½ per cent. all round, Consols were still at 97¼ ex dividend last evening; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¾. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 42⅝d. per oz. and reports a decline of ¼ in four per cent. Rupee Securities, the rate for 4½ per cents., however, being unaltered at £68⅝. The Indian Council placed a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4 9-32d. and three lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 5-16d., these rates showing in each case an advance of 1-32d. on the prices obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £90,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £20,000 Silver, and 10,000 Gold to Calcutta. French Rentes and Paris exchange on London were unchanged.

The Wheat market was dull, and No. 2 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 2d. cheaper at 6s. 6d. per cental, No. 1 being unchanged at 6s. 9d. Club No. 2, in London remained at 31s. 3d. per quarter, to arrive, by both routes. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,520,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. In Mincing Lane Linseed was steady, and Rapeseed was quiet, but steady; but previous rates are repeated for all descriptions. Coffee was firmer, and both Mid.-Plantation and Medium Mysore were 2s. per cwt. dearer.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool yesterday, and Surats steady; but the volume of business was smaller again, the total sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. A further advance of 1-16d. took place in spot Mid.-American, and arrivals were 1-64d. higher for near deliveries, say, September-November, but they were unchanged in all more distant positions. Prices of Surats were unaltered. The Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet, all round, with sales for the day 5,000 bales, including 400 Surats, spot and arrival prices being quite unaltered. The Imports were nil.

The week's record shows some increase in business, the total sales of Cotton, in Liverpool, having been 4,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 44,000 bales; while 6,000 bales more were taken by the trade and forwarded, at 85,000 bales. The imports had been 30,000 bales, against 13,000. The total stock had diminished by 23,000 bales, but as shown below it was 143,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though lighter by 58,000 bales than it was the year before. Of Surats there were 5,000 bales more in stock yesterday, than on the previous Friday. The total visible supply had further fallen off by 10,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 2,000 bales less in sight, and taking the figures which we annex for comparison it will be seen that the total visible supply is now some 5,000 bales greater than it was last year at this time, but 382,000 bales less than the year before; while of East Indian there is an increase of 79,000 bales compared with last year's figures and a decrease of 169,000 bales as against the year before. As regards prices, an advance of ⅛d. per lb. has been established during the week in spot Mid.-American in "Good" and "Fine" Broach and in "Good" Oomra; while American arrivals have advanced from 1-64d. in the most distant positions to 3-32d. in the nearest. Mid.-American is now 15-16d. higher in Liverpool than it was at this time last year, and 1 5-16d. above the rate ruling in 1887.

Spot Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York yesterday at 11⅜ cents; but September Futures were 5 points lower, returning to Wednesday's quotation of 10·58 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the figures for the first week of the new season show an increase of 18,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 28,000 bales as against the year before. It will be noticed that the stock at the U. S. Ports is much lower than it was at the same time in either of the preceding two years. The spot price was again unchanged in New York to-day, but September Futures were 3 points higher, at 10·61 cents. The receipts at the Ports were 15,000 bales going against 5,000 bales last year, and 17,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	57,000	39,000	85,000
" exports to U. K.	26,000	14,000	16,000
" " Continent	3,000	6,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	51,000	39,000	101,000
" exports to U. K. do.	23,000	14,000	23,000
" " to Continent do.	3,000	6,000	3,000
" Stock in the Ports	76,000	181,000	127,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	830,000	825,550	1,211,700
" Surats	299,000	219,520	468,220

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	459,000	315,960	516,670
" London	33,000	15,000	34,000
American Afloat	30,000	15,000	49,000
East Indian "	20,000	25,000	34,000
	532,000	370,960	637,670
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅞d.	5 13-16d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4⅝d.	3⅝d.
Difference	2¼d.	1 7-16d.	1 9-16d.

The Banks and Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for a native holiday. The Produce markets have been nominally open, but little actual business has been done. For *Cotton* the feeling has been steady, and previous prices have been named; but the Mills continue to be out of the market for ready stuff, and there has been little enquiry to-day from exporters for arrival contracts, the only transaction on this line which has transpired having been in "Good" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 198 per candy. *Wheat* continues dull and out of demand for export, while *Seeds* are quiet and not much wanted by shippers. Only a few small parcels have been taken to-day of any description, and prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	41	bales.
Wheat	4,996	cwt.
Linseed	3,624	"
Rapeseed	4,900	"
Gingellyseed	854	"
Groundnuts	672	
Castorseed	831	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1⅛
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	86
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66½
4½ per cent. "	68⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver	42⅝d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	30,000	"
" " " Surats	12,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	459,000	"
" " " Surats	151,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	23,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam right.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KING—September 8, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, Cecil, the eldest son of Mr and Mrs. G. H. King of Poona, aged 20 years and 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAKINS—August 29, at Puttareah, Sylhet, the wife of James Makins, of a son.

MONEY—August 29, at Haripur, Hazara District, the wife of W H Money, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, of a son.

ROBATHAN—September 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev T F Robathan, St John's College, Agra, of a son.

SEYMOUR—August 23, at Landour, the wife of A J C Seymour, of a daughter, who survived her birth three days.

SULLIVAN—August 27, out in the District, Multan, the wife of Mr A Sullivan, Punjab Irrigation, of a son (still-born.)

THIBAUT—August 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of G Thibaut, Muir C College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—WOOD—August 28, at Agra, by the Rev D Jones, Alfred Edward Hughes, P W D, second eldest son of Mr B V Hughes, Survey of India, to Estelle Clemence Consuelos, widow of the late Mr H C C Wood, Barrister, N W P, and only surviving daughter of the late Mr A D Johnson.

PIGOTT—GRANT—August 24, at St Saviour's Church, Mount Abu, by the Rev C H Badham, Charles Lovell Pigott, Postal Department, to Edith Mabel (Totsy) Grant.

DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH—August 22, at Calcutta, Violet Gertrude, the dearly beloved and only child of Mr and Mrs W Arrowsmith, Supervisor, P W D, Krishnai Bridge, Goalpara, after a long and painful illness, of Assam jungle fever and bronchitis, aged 1 year and 7 months.

BAIRD—August 7, at Cheltenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Baird, late 65th Regiment, aged 65 years.

BHAWANI SINGH—August 21, at Lahore, of rupture of a blood vessel, Bhawani Singh, son of Anoop Singh, late Chief Commissariat Agent, aged 20 years.

BRIGGS—September 5, at Vepery, Mrs Susahannah Briggs, relict of the late Capt Henry Briggs, Ordnance Department, Madras.

LINDSLEY—September 3, at Cawnpore, Edward Richard Lindsley, Chief Engineer of the Muir Mills Company, aged 39 years.

LINDSLEY—September 4, at Cawnpore, Pattie Ellen Lindsley, wife of Edward Richard Lindsley, aged 27 years.

MILLAR—August 31, at Amritsar, Sydney Leslie, youngest son of Mr J B Millar, aged 19 years, 5 months and 14 days.

WOOD—September 3, at his daughter's house, The Retreat, Tinnevelly, the Rev Isaiah Wood, late of Bourne End, Herts, aged 77.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

IF Lord Cross imagines that by the course which, after much vacillation and many shiftings, he has now taken, he has further escaped responsibility in regard to the witnesses in the Crawford case and washed his hands of the whole business, he was never more mistaken in his life. The Secretary of State has committed himself to a step which involves a breach of public faith, and whatever gloss may be put upon the transaction and the steps which have led up to it, the damning facts are too strong to be brushed aside. In giving too exclusive attention to the impudently false misrepresentations of them which have been wired from Calcutta to London and has for the moment misled opinion in England, the Secretary of State has committed a huge blunder. He will doubtless hereafter complain that the vigorous and indignant protest made by all sections of the Native community at Poona last Sunday was made too late to warn him of the danger of the path to which, after many devious steps, he has been induced to commit himself irrevocably. Why the Hindus, who determined some months ago to hold a public meeting and give emphatic expression to their view of the facts, should have been so dilatory, it is difficult to say; probably they believed that after the distinct declaration of the Government of Bombay that the indemnity would be upheld they did not conceive it possible that Lord Cross would tear it up and fling it in the face of the dupes who had accepted it. Be this as it may, the demonstration held in Poona must bring clearly home to the Government, both here and in England, that no delusion exists amongst those most directly concerned as to the realities of the case. The Poona meeting placed in the very forefront of its proceedings gratitude to the Government of Bombay and to its European officers for their courageous and resolute efforts in the face of difficulties and discouragements to probe to the bottom and eradicate the widespread corruption "traceable directly to the evil genius of a single European officer who enjoyed the full confidence of Government." This organised corruption the first resolution declared had "prevailed over two-thirds of the Presidency, but remained unheeded for many years." No one will have the hardihood to contest the literal accuracy of this broad outline of the case. Mr. Ommanney in his Note has frankly stated that if the Bombay Government had been as anxious to ascertain the truth as to avoid scandal the systematic corruption which prevailed would have come to an end six years ago. This has reference to certain incidents—which occurred under the administration of Sir James Fergusson. A Poona paper had published in a series of articles circumstantial accounts of the buying and selling of public offices, and pointed with scarcely any disguise at the parties alleged to be implicated. The editor of the paper was not called upon to state the grounds of his allegation, but was compelled to publish a manifestly insincere apology as the alternative to a criminal prosecution. One of the speakers at the Poona meeting, Mr. S. K. Gokale, in a speech, which for trenchency and vigour would have done no discredit to Mr. Chamberlain, put this aspect of the case in the strongest light. Anglo-Indians, said the speaker, have themselves declared that for the last ten years or more they were hearing persistent rumours of the corruption of a high official, and he went on to ask how many Collectors and Assistant Collectors and other officials of position could stand forth and declare that they were unaware of what was going on. Not many; but the explanation of their attitude is that although they had suspicions, they had no knowledge—nothing to which they could of themselves testify. The same explanation must have due weight when previous Governments are charged with culpable remissness in not giving ear to the rumours which must have come—and as a matter of fact did come—to their ears. No Government can act upon mere suspicion or allow it to be supposed that it will act on mere innuendo or give heed to rumours which however persistent may possibly be due to misconception or even to calculated malevolence. The round guiding principle is that a Government must act upon definite grounds capable of demonstration. Whether this principle was not strained when distinct and circumstantial charges were openly made in a Poona paper, and when officials of known character occupying responsible positions made no secret of their belief, that corruption was rife in a large area of the Presidency, is of course a question on which opinions will differ. It will be said on the one hand, however justified the Government may have been in refusing to take action on unproved allegations or on unverified rumours, the neglect to make due inquiry and sift the rumours and trace them to their origin was a grave dereliction of duty, while on the other it can be argued that a Government is bound to repose full confidence in the honesty of the men of its own choice until the proofs that confidence is misplaced are forthcoming. How can such proofs be obtained if an indemnity be not given to those who from the nature of the case cannot make known the facts without inculpating themselves? The one point which becomes clear is that while the Bombay Government refused or neglected to pursue inquiries in the only way calculated to open the mouths of those in a position to speak from their own knowledge the corruption which was an open secret continued unabated. When an indemnity was given the evidence was forthcoming. The witnesses who accepted the indemnity and in the judgment of the Government fulfilled its conditions and made full confession of the truth are now to be told that the indemnity was barred by certain clauses of a virtually obsolete Act which the Government of India are now directed to modify in a sense which will accord with Lord Cross' view of the limits to which the indemnity ought to have been restricted. It is not in human nature to submit to so palpable a violation of every principle of justice and good faith. The Parliament is prorogued it is true, and for the moment no inconvenient questions can be asked and damaging debates are not to be feared; but does any one suppose that in the next the legislation now being carried through in Simla under the instructions of Lord Cross will not be subjected to the severest criticism in the House of Commons? It will not be easy for Sir John Gorst then to explain why the Bill of Indemnity is cast on lines which will make it a mockery to those for whose benefit it is ostensibly devised. The meeting at Poona declared its opinion—and the speakers gave the grounds of that opinion—"that unless the indemnity solemnly guaranteed to the witnesses who gave evidence before the enquiry is strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity, the public faith in the plighted word of the British Government will be destroyed, and the experiences in this case will hereafter render it absolutely impossible to bring to light the delinquencies or misconduct of public functionaries. It is manifest that no indemnity hereafter given to procure evidence even in the most flagrant cases of corruption or other misconduct will be regarded as serious if the indemnity given by the Bombay Government and recognised by Lord Cross himself as necessary be treated as waste-paper. The Poona meeting did well to place on record the strongest condemnation of the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversions of facts by interested writers, by which public opinion in England has been misled. A local contemporary whose responsible editor has confessed that he stood aghast at the part taken by his *locum tenens* in this discreditable work, has the temerity to offer a flippant apology for its own conduct and that of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, who, as one of the speakers remarked, while informing the world of such an inanity as that Mr. Forrest had been appointed something or other, suppressed the important fact that Mr. Vidal had given a decisive judgment in the Hunmantrao case. The best apology that can be made for both offenders is that they were only the cat's-paws of intriguers who turned them to account, first to intimidate the witnesses, and when that effort failed, to punish those whose worst offence was that they disclosed the truth. It is deplorable in the last degree that Lord Cross should unwittingly have allowed himself to become an accomplice in this secondary purpose of unscrupulous and vengeful hangers-on of an unscrupulous man, who have shamefully abused the ear of journals—fortunately few—which they have been able to approach.

THE autobiography of Dr. John Shortt which is just published will be read with great interest by all members of the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Shortt commenced his autobiography at the request of Dr. Balfour, himself, a distinguished member of the Madras Medical Service and an old friend of Dr. Shortt's. Dr. Shortt's autobiography is a disappointment from a purely literary point of view. Though a man of vast general knowledge and a specialist in many subjects he had no literary skill or pretensions to culture, and a hasty reader might say his letters were those of an uneducated man. These defects are accounted for by the writer's early surroundings. North and South Arcot abound in colleges, high schools, and minor schools of all grades now; in the latter half of last and early part of this century the two Arcots were the great battle-field of the Madras Presidency, and Dr. Shortt's early recollections of life in Vellore were probably far more interesting and valuable than he was aware of. A modest tombstone in the old graveyard in Vellore, with the inscription "Sacred to the memory of John Shortt, Conductor of Ordnance, died 9th November, 1837, aged 77 years," marks the spot where Dr. Shortt's father is buried. In the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 when the Fort was seized and held for some hours by the sepoys, Conductor Shortt secured the keys of the Arsenal and threw them into the moat escaping with his own life as by a miracle. On the night of 9th July, 1806, the sepoys in the Fort shot down the European officers and soldiers, taking them by surprise. Many were shot as they rushed out on hearing the uproar. One officer got over the Fort wall, swam the moat, which was swarming with crocodiles, and made for Arcot Ranipet, 16 miles off, reaching at 7 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Gillespie, in command of cavalry there, started at once for Vellore with his regiment and a galloper gun, crossed the Palar river, a mile of sand and water, and at 10 a.m. blew in the Fort gates and stormed in. He was dragged from his horse, trampled on, and severely hurt, but he fought on foot in the melee. The Fort was taken and the chief mutineers blown from guns in the Racquet Court. The keys thrown into the moat by Conductor Shortt were recovered, his prompt action in that matter doubtless materially helped Colonel Gillespie in his swoop on the mutineers. For several years, the Conductor's son, Dr. Shortt, was stone deaf, and thus cut off from the intercourse with his fellow-men which he loved so dearly—their writing on a small well worn slate which he carried in his pocket being his only means of communication with Europeans. Strange to say he conversed with the natives around him easily, understanding what they said by the motion of their lips. He had a gardener whom he taught to assist him in his snake experiments, and who handled his cobras as fearlessly as himself. He always had some new pursuit on hand. He demonstrated the possibility of silk culture on the Shevaroy; but the Malyalis do not take kindly to technical education and prefer gathering the wild silk in the jungle and selling it in Salem when they go down with their other forest produce to patiently feeding the worms and watching and winding off the cocoons. Dr. Shortt strove to demonstrate the practical value of incubators for rearing fowl, and forty chickens in search of a mother might be found wandering about his verandah while this fancy reigned. He kept a number of cobras in chatties, hung up in the trees near his house, and up to the last enjoyed his experiments upon them—though he came no nearer to the antidote which he was in pursuit of for so many years. He had ever an arm of aid for the weak, a friendly hand for the friendless. His eccentricities will soon be forgotten while his worth and example will long be remembered.

THE Bill to extend the time for the admission of piece-goods without coming under the operation of the Indian Marks Act has been rendered needless for English goods so far as this Presidency is concerned by the prompt action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in telegraphing to Manchester to make due provision to meet the requirements of the Act, which was to come into operation on the 1st August. But it would seem from the case with which the importers of Chinese silk into Bombay, who were not thus warned, conformed to the provisions of the Act after the unmarked goods were actually in the harbour, that it was by no means necessary to resort to legislation to enable the laggards to get ready for the new conditions of the import trade. The Chinese and European exporters of silk to Bombay took no pains to stamp their goods as the Act directed, but they took much trouble to represent to the British Consuls and the Government of India that the stamping of the lengths on the pieces of silk could not be effected. Divers reasons were given to establish the justification for the *non possumus*; amongst other things it was stated that the Chinese silk manufacturers folded their silks with the ends carefully stowed away in the inaccessible heart of the pieces so that they could not be stamped thereon so as to be clearly visible to the first beholder as required by the Act. They asked that the new regulations should not be applied to silk but only to cotton piece-goods for which they were originally intended. This request being refused they sent their silks to Bombay unstamped. The consignees made application for permission under the circumstances to land the silk to the value of three lakhs unstamped. This demand was refused. Without loss of time the Chinese importers made arrangements to comply with the Act. They procured a number of rubber stamps and a small army of clerks proceeded to the Custom House. They put out the silk on cloth spread on the floors and table, and drawing out part of the end of each piece of silk stamped them with all the information required by the authorities. This was done with business-like thoroughness; if any of the stamps were objected to on the score of incompleteness, others were at once sent for. The three lakhs worth of silk was all stamped in the presence of Custom House authorities, and cleared in a very brief period of time. As an example of Chinese adaptability and capacity for organised effort, this incident is worth noting. In Calcutta the importers were quite helpless under similar circumstances, and the Government of India has to legislate them out of a quandary.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"There is more danger of being bowled over in the Esplanade than there is in any modern battle. Sometimes all day, and always from an early hour in the afternoon, scores of young men may be seen intent upon the game of cricket, wielding the willow and urging the flying ball. The batsmen are numerous, and the balls are more numerous still. They fly in all directions, now soaring in the air, now skimming along the ground, that any man who ventures across the Maidan, where the games are being played would not be insured by any reasonable insurance society. The ball may damage your hat, put out your eyes, hit you in the stomach, or break your shins." We have no desire to interfere with innocent amusement, but there is much truth in what our correspondent writes of these playful creatures, but, however, these urchins may play regardless of their own doom, we consider that the doom of other of Her Majesty's subjects should also be regarded. It is dangerous to walk across the Maidan in the evening, and for the protection of the people as well as for the safety of the players themselves, it is time that some police regulations should be made to limit the number of batsmen and the position and distance of wickets from each other. No doubt there are a great many clubs, and it is not desirable to give any an exclusive right to play, but if the ground is limited, and it is obvious that all cannot play then some remedy should be devised. At present any two or three boys may pitch a stump anywhere in the field, and establish a cricket battery to bombard the passengers. This should be stopped. These adullamites should be scared away, and recognised clubs should be allowed proper metes and bounds. If the clubs are more numerous than the spaces which can be allotted them, they should play by rotation by which each club would have its fair share of enjoyment and the public would be protected.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at Poona on Saturday when the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill on the motion of Sir Raymond West, and the Salt and Salt Revenue Bill on the motion of the hon. C. D. Pritchard were read a second time. The council melts at Poona again next Saturday afternoon when amendments on several sections of the Salt Bill will be proposed and dismissed.

MR. J. G. SMITH, Senior Superintendent of the Bombay Police Force, who has several times acted as Deputy Commissioner died yesterday morning. A sketch of the late officer's services will be found on our sixth page to-day.

THE news has just reached Bombay that Mrs. Frank Fletcher, better known as Miss Carry Stanley, daughter of the popular theatrical manager, Mr. Harry Stanley, who only recently left with his company on tour through India, died suddenly at Bangalore on Saturday morning. The company were having a successful tour, and were all in the best of spirits, when the shock came that a valuable member of the company, and a favourite with every one, was dead. No one imagined she was suffering from any

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN ANTWERP.

THE CITY IN FLAMES.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED: A THOUSAND INJURED.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 7.

An explosion occurred at a dynamite factory near here this morning, killing a hundred workpeople, and wounding a hundred others.

The force of the explosion was terrific. The windows in all the houses were shattered and telegraph poles thrown down and wires broken for miles in the vicinity.

LATER.

The explosion set fire to the petroleum sheds and immediately set fire to the buildings.

One hundred thousand barrels of oil were consumed.

The fire spread to the ships berthed in close proximity to the sheds, and they were also destroyed.

Two hundred men were killed and five hundred injured.

The damages are assessed at millions.

THE CATHEDRAL IN DANGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The latest news from Antwerp say that three hundred persons have lost their lives and a thousand persons have been injured.

Many girls employed at the works were burnt to death.

The fire is still burning, the city is in flames and the steeple of the Cathedral is tottering.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

SEPT. 8.

The cause of accident at the dynamite factory and the consequent fire was an explosion of two thousand tons of cartridges.

The damage caused by both fire and explosion is estimated at a million and a quarter sterling.

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

THE CORN MERCHANTS' CLAIMS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Corn Merchants have given notice to the Dock Directors to the effect that they hold them responsible for the damage done to their stock which, they allege, has been occasioned by the delays owing to the strikes.

DISTINGUISED MEDIATORS.

Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of London, and Lord Mayor are conferring with the Dock Directors with a view to a final settlement of the wages dispute.

FINAL SETTLEMENT ANTICIPATED.

LATER.

The Press this morning is unanimously of opinion that the result of to-day's meeting will be the final settlement of the strike.

WORK ON THE DOCKS.

The Docks present an exceedingly animated appearance just now, the arrears of work being enormous.

All the wharves are packed and as a consequence a large number of vessels have been compelled to discharge in the stream.

A SETTLEMENT STILL DEFERRED.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Dock Directors have conceded the men's demand for six pence per hour from January, the 1st, but the Strikers' Committee refuse to accept this unless the rate shall commence at once.

THE NEW ZEALAND MAILS.

The departure of direct mails to New Zealand have been postponed for a week.

MR. GLADSTONE IN PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

Mr. Gladstone visited the Pondicherry section of the Paris exhibition to-day and was presented with an address of welcome in a casket of *repousse* silver work of Indian manufacture.

Replying to the address, Mr. Gladstone said that Paris was not the place in which to discuss Indian questions, but everyone was aware what England had done for the benefit of teeming millions of Indian people.

SEPT. 8.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained last night at a banquet by the Society for the Promotion of Political Economy.

THE PENICUIK COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Forty-five bodies have been taken out of the Penicuik Colliery badly burnt and disfigured.

LANCASHIRE MILLS ON HALF-TIME.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Lancashire Spinners are to commence work on half-time for a month from Monday.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DUNDEE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Burns, the Socialist Leader, has offered himself as a candidate for the vacancy in Dundee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKES SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

A conference was held yesterday, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Sir John Lubbock, and others, with a view to bringing about a settlement between the dock directors and the strikers, when it was decided that the dock directors should be recommended to concede six pence per hour from the 1st January.

The directors promised to consider the recommendation, and will send their reply to-day.

Mr. Burns, on behalf of the strikers, has promised their acceptance of these terms.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 6.

A terrible explosion of dynamite took place at a cartridge factory here to-day, causing immense damage to property. One hundred and fifty workpeople were killed by the explosion, and eighty badly injured. Two petroleum warehouses are on fire, and the conflagration is spreading.

MR. GLADSTONE IN PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are at present in Paris, and yesterday paid a long visit to the Exhibition. On entering the Indian Court the right hon. gentleman was presented with an address in a splendidly chased silver casket.

In reply to the address he alluded to the happy results arising from the abolition of the East India Company, which had given India prosperity beyond all expectation.

Mr. Gladstone said he was happy to see that Indian affairs had entered upon a more practical path. India, he added, counts many friends in the British Parliament, and it is a matter for congratulation to see that the people of India now maintain relations with the English, which are daily more cordial. It was necessary also to do ustice to England, who, on entering India, had aided the progress of civilisation.

LORD CONNEMARA ON MUNICIPAL PROCEDURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 7.

H. E. the Governor left Ooty on Thursday afternoon and arrived at Trichinopoly yesterday morning, where he received a municipal address. Replying, His Excellency dwelt on the necessity for municipalities devoting themselves to practical projects rather than wasting their time in personal squabbles, towards which he observed a tendency in India as well as in England.

After alluding to the proposed water scheme for Trichinopoly H. E. referred to the Ganjam famine. Affairs, he said, were improving very rapidly. He deprecated any special praise for his having gone there in hot weather, as it only formed a part of his duty. He eulogised Mr. Horsfall's services in connection with the famine.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Alluding to the coming Royal visit His Excellency said he had no doubt Trichinopoly would accord such a welcome as was due to a member of the Royal Family.

H. E. the Governor went to Negapatam in the afternoon.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT POSTS.

Mr. Galton, Revenue Secretary, is going on leave this month, causing temporary promotions of several higher officials.

LORD CONNEMARA ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

The *Pioneer* says:—Lord Connemara left Ootacamund last Friday for a short tour in Tanjore and South Arcot after which he will pay a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Darjeeling, and then proceed to Simla.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Captain Pakenham, A.-D.-C., will meet Prince Albert Victor at Bombay, and not Lord William Beresford, who is required by H. E. the Viceroy on his frontier tour.

DEHRA GHAZI KHAN.

A committee will sit this month to consider the measures to be adopted for the protection of the town of Dehra Ghazi Khan and cantonments against further inroads by the Indus.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite left Rangoon on Saturday *en route* to Madras and Coonoor.

SUICIDE OF AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 8.

A telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* announces that Mr. John Mitchell Salmon, Executive Engineer, Yamethin Railway District, committed suicide this forenoon in his bungalow at Yamethin, by shooting himself with a carbine. The cause is not known.

COLONEL SPEARMAN.

Colonel Spearman, Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, has reached Colombo alive.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant H. V. Campbell, 16th Madras Infantry, Commissariat Officer at Toungoo, died of paralysis on Friday night.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Mr. B. H. Baden Powell is permitted to resign the service.

Mr. A. W. Stogdon to be temporary Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, vice Mr. J. Frizelle.

The services of the Rev. A. A. Sharp are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Sir William Comer Petheram has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Mr. J. Wade has been appointed Extra Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad and Superintendent of Civil Offices, vice Mr. A. W. S. Murray, deceased.

Mons. Pernet is appointed Consul for France at Bombay.

Lieutenants K. D. Erskine and G. F. Chenevix-French are posted as Assistant Agents to Rajputana; the latter takes also duties for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Captain A. F. de Laessoe is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye is posted as Assistant Agent in Central India.

The Services of Colonel F. W. Grant are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, consequently Mr. H. S. Nicholetts is promoted Deputy Commissioner, Second Class.

Colonel H. D. P. Rennick officiates as Second Class; Messrs. A. J. Dunlop and A. D. Hare, Assistant Commissioners, to be Deputy Commissioners, Third Class.

Privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, for two months and twelve days; to Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor General, for a month; to Surgeon-Major J. Scully, three months.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld, Bombay, officiates as Assay Master, Calcutta, from the date of being relieved by Major Martin.

Surgeon A. Milne, Bombay Establishment, officiates at Calcutta till relieved by Surgeon-Major Yeld.

Mr. E. Lawrence is granted privilege leave for a month and twenty-four days, and Mr. E. Rule two months and twenty-two days. Mr. J. E. Cooke officiates during the absence of Mr. Rule.

The following promotions to Colonelship are announced:—Lieutenant-Colonels John Mellish Madden, Bombay General List, Infantry; Duncan George Pitchen, Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, and Christopher George Cautley, Bengal; and John Salmon Blakland, and Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, Madras.

Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. H. Irwin, Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents of Rajputana and Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Colonel S. S. Jacob, Executive Engineer, officiates until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall from furlough.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.

ALTHOUGH the delay that occurred at the Home Office in coming to a decision on Mrs. Maybrick's case was, so far as the reflecting portion of the public is concerned, unfavourable to the condemned woman, there is a pretty general feeling that in recommending the commutation of the sentence to what is called penal servitude for life—which means penal servitude for some more or less lengthened period—Mr. Matthews has done the right thing. Like the immense majority of sane persons who have given much attention to this *cause celebre* he holds that the evidence "leads clearly to the conclusion that the prisoner administered and attempted to administer arsenic to her husband with intent to murder." Still as there is a "reasonable doubt" whether death was through no fault of this nineteenth century heroine caused by the administration of arsenic. Mrs. Maybrick escapes hanging. It remains to be seen what action the feather-headed people who at Olympia last night howled down any one who ventured to express belief in her guilt will take the agitation in favour of Mrs. Maybrick bears a strong resemblance to the clamour raised some years ago in favour of the Tichborne claimant. The same class of people who petitioned and shouted for that "unhappy nobleman" have been the most active in their efforts to obtain a free pardon for the "attractive and outwardly refined woman," now languishing in Walton Jail. To suppose that these persons will be satisfied with the merciful result avowed at by Mr. Matthews after a laborious investigation would be absurd. The splendid opportunities afforded by such an agitation to a lot of fussy nonentities to advertise themselves are not likely to be neglected, and it is more than possible that we may be burdened with this ridiculous movement for a long time to come. The only thing wanted to make the thing complete is a newspaper solely devoted to procuring Mrs. Maybrick's speedy and unconditional release, but that will probably soon come. Of course, the noisy Maybrickites will say that alone they prevented "a bovine jury, an atheistical judge, and a soulless Minister from gratifying their inhuman tastes by taking the life of an innocent creature," but it is extremely doubtful if their foolish utterances had any weight at all with the Home Secretary. As the *Standard* remarks, the result would have been precisely the same if not a single absurd letter had been addressed to the newspapers and not a solitary busybody had occupied himself in getting up meetings and promoting petitions.

There is a great deal of talk about the desirablity of establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal, and it seems to be taken for granted that one of the first measures to be introduced into Parliament next Session will be a Bill making this change in the law. Fortunately we are very close to the end of the Session, or we may have had the Legislature under the influence of panic passing such a measure without practically any deliberation whatever. In the Recess Her Majesty's advisers will have plenty of time to consider the pros and cons, for it must be remembered that while some of our most distinguished lawyers, like Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, are convinced that it would be for the interests of everybody concerned that a special tribunal should be created to re-try criminal cases, men equally celebrated, such, for instance, as Lord Bramwell, are strongly opposed to the suggested change in the law. Many persons think that the present system is more favourable to guilty people than a regularly established Court would be, and certainly a Home Secretary when he errs, errs on the side of leniency. Probably if Mr. Matthews were left to decide the question he would be only too glad to divest himself of the responsibility of deciding in these painful cases, for his life must have been a burden to him during the past fortnight, and one can readily believe that he has had several sleepless nights owing to the anxious duty he had to perform. His task was not lightened by the disgraceful letters threatening his life should he not let off Mrs. Maybrick nor by the communications addressed to him by women "apparently of respectable position," volunteering to be hanged in place of their idol if that would "satisfy the Home Secretary." The man who wrote to the solicitors for the defence, expressing his willingness to go to the scaffold, instead of Mrs. Maybrick, has found an imitator in an agricultural labourer, who advertised as follows yesterday in a Bolton newspaper:—"This is to certify that I, Thomas Booth, of Prospect House, Harwood, am willing, being of sound mind, to take the place of Mrs. Maybrick if it can be so arranged." The notification is declared to be genuine, and the advertiser to be perfectly sincere. He says he is of sound mind, and we must believe him to be so, difficult though it may be.

The abandonment of the Tithes Bill, which was imperative after the Speaker's decision, has been a disappointment and source of chagrin to the Government, but it is not easy to see what foundation their opponents have for saying that Lord Salisbury's Ministry has been irreparably shaken. The fact is nothing seems to shake the position of the Government, who are, so far as the present Parliament is concerned, as strong, if not stronger, at the end of the session than they were at the beginning. *Apropos* of the Tithes question everybody is talking about the slight difference between Mr. Osborne Morgan and Sir William Harcourt, that has been referred, it seems, by the former to Mr. Gladstone. It was, no doubt, unpleasant as well as humiliating for the temporary leader of the Liberal party after he had promised on behalf of himself and his colleagues to assist the Government in passing a new Bill if they would introduce it, to find so prominent a member of the opposition as Mr. Osborne Morgan getting up and intimating that obstacles would be placed in the way of a fresh measure, but Sir William Harcourt should, as an old Parliamentary hand, have learnt by this time to curb his tongue. A well-known journalist, whose seat up aloft is favourably situated for watching what transpires on the front Opposition bench, and who was an eye-witness of the incident, thus describes the effect produced by Mr. Osborne Morgan's defiant little speech:—"Here abruptly, swiftly was all the fat in the fire, and it spluttered up furiously and tumultuously amid the cheers of the jubilant ministerialists. All Sir William Harcourt's pretty pathetic picture of the united disinterested Opposition anxious only to work with the Government for the salvation of the Bill was rudely and effectively smirched. Sir William Harcourt is not master of himself when china falls, and it is well that the words he addressed *sotto voce* to his colleague when the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat did not appear in the Parliamentary reports." Now that the ship has been lightened by the sacrifice of all contentious legislation, except the India Council Bill, if Sir George Campbell's opposition can be considered contentious, everybody is anxious to bring the session to a close as soon as possible. Even the Irish members, though they have made some stir in committee of supply, especially with regard to the vote for the Chief Secretary's office, cannot be accused of unduly prolonging the discussion, and it is hoped that all the remaining business will be finished by to-morrow week.

Apologists for Turkey say that there is no Armenian question, but the interesting discussion that took place a week ago in the House of Commons on the correspondence relating to the Christian subjects of the Porte showed the necessity for the watchful care of our representatives in the Asiatic portion of the Sultan's dominion. In the absence of Mr. Bryce, who is more agreeably employed, the case for the Armenians and Nestorians was introduced by Mr. Channing, a useful and painstaking member. Although Mr. Channing's speech and the other speeches on she same side were a mere *réchauffé* of the Parliamentary paper issued a few days previously the debate was timely, and it is to be hoped that it will not be wasted on those who apparently are attempting to screen the Kurdish leader, Moussa Bey, of whose character and conduct so much has been said lately. The Ottoman Government proposes to disarm the Armenians; but this will make matters worse, unless something is done to keep the Kurds in order. The Constantinople authorities say that the Kurds who commit outrages on the Christians come from across the Persian frontier, but this is indignantly denied by the Teheran Government. Certainly Moussa Bey and his ruffianly followers do not hail from the other side of the border.

With reference to the India Council Bill, which stands sixteenth on to-day's list of business, Sir Roper Lethbridge, after withdrawing his original amendment, has re-appeared upon the scene with several amendments designed to make the reduction of the Council to ten imperative upon the Secretary of State. Sir George Campbell, who also wishes to deprive the Bill of its present optional character, intends, if his amendment to commit the measure to a Select Committee be defeated, to move the substitution of "twelve" for "ten" as the minimum number. He has also given notice of an amendment which, if carried, would entirely alter the scope of the Bill. He proposes to insert three new clauses, the first of which was as follows:—"In addition to the paid members of the Council of India, appointed under the provisions of the Act for the better government of India, 1858, and amending Acts, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint any number of persons not exceeding twenty-four to be honorary unpaid members of the Council of India, and such members shall have the like functions, powers, and duties as members appointed under the aforesaid Acts, and shall hold office for a similar term, provided that not more than five members shall be appointed in any one year." The object of the second of Sir George Campbell's proposed clauses is to prevent paid members of the Council from engaging in any other "occupation of profit," unless "for special reasons to be recorded and laid before Parliament," the Secretary of State grants his express permission. The third of the projected clauses is thus worded:—"Section forty-one of the Act for the better government of India is hereby repealed and confirmed, and it is hereby declared that nothing contained in any subsequent Act, and no practice which has since obtained shall in any way weaken or impair the provisions of that section, and the control of the revenue of India both in India and elsewhere shall rest with the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council, and without such concurrence no order involving an expenditure of the Indian revenue shall be sent to India. It may be useful to add Section XLI. of the 1858 Act referred to by Sir George Campbell. It reads:—"The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council." Sir George Campbell's activity at a period when almost every other member is worn out by the fatigues of the session, is quite refreshing to jaded workers who are chained to the desk at this holiday season. There is no limit to his industry. Scarcely a single subject crops up in the course of business, small or great, without Sir George drawing upon his immense stores of information.

The other night he waxed eloquent about furious driving in the Metropolis—a legitimate subject for complaint by so energetic a pedestrian as the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—and he has just given notice of his intention to refer at the earliest opportunity to the recent gambling prosecutions. Fortunately for himself Sir George Campbell is not thin-skinned, or he must have felt uncomfortable the other evening when he incurred the wrath of Mr. Arthur O'Connor. In the discussion on the Light Railways (Ireland) Bill Sir George supported Mr. Robertson's amendment to confine the operation of the measure to Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry. Sir George declared that the four counties named were the only four where the grant could be expended legitimately. He had, he said, been to Donegal—"a poor county, where the land was cultivated by spade labour; indeed, he was not sure that it was in a state of civilization to benefit by a light railway." When Sir George resumed his seat, Mr. Arthur O'Connor jumped up. He also, he said, had been in Donegal—he is one of the members for that county—and all he could say was that if he wanted a specimen of civilization it was not to the ex-Indian official that we should go. When the general laughter called forth by this home thrust had subsided, Mr. O'Connor went on to give Sir George Campbell a hint that if he desired to go on with a Bill he should not make use of language that was needlessly and foolishly offensive. This is not the only occasion this week that the omniscient member for Kirkcaldy has given himself away. He has even allowed Mr. W. H. Smith to take "a rise out of him," if I may be permitted an expression which, if not classical, has been heard within the walls of Parliament. Would the First Lord of the Treasury, Sir George Campbell plaintively asked, tell the House when supply would be taken, so that honourable members might have some short time to prepare. "I am sure," replied Mr. W. H. Smith with a broad grin, "the honourable member will be quite prepared for any emergency."

You in Bombay will be interested in the strike of dock-labourers which is assuming such considerable proportions here and causing no little inconvenience to shippers. Among other sufferers by cessation of operations in the dock is the P. and O. Company, one of whose vessels, the Khedive, I think, is delayed, owing to inability to get her cargo on board. The masters have not hitherto been fortunate in getting men from outside to take the place of the strikers. A batch of labourers from Liverpool refused to work when the position of affairs was explained to them, and it is reported that they have returned home at the expense of the strike fund. It is something new to find unskilled workmen likethe poor dock-labourers striking for higher wages and better conditions of employment. If, as it at present does not seem improbable, they should succeed in obtaining all, or nearly all, they want, the result may have widespread consequences. Of all means of livelihood there is none more precarious than that of the London dockyard labourer, and the public on the whole is inclined to sympathise with the strikers. In the neighbourhood of the docks the sympathy of the trading class, as might be supposed, is strongly in favour of the men, and one of the largest pawnbroking firm, in the East announces its intention of granting loans without interest to the strikers until the present troubles are at an end. The dock companies, who at first treated the strike as of no importance and were disinclined to listen to the men, now offer a compromise, which so far has not been accepted. It is to be hoped, however, that some *modus vivendi* will soon be adopted, as a continuance of the struggle will lead not only to a serious derangement of trade, but to much individual suffering. It appears that the women folk of the strikers are opposed to the uncompromising attitude of the men, but the latter are more inclined to be guided by their leaders, Messrs. Burns, Champion, and Mann, of Socialist fame. There is something in the plea of poverty put forward by the dock companies, but the compassion felt for them is not very great. That they are not in a more prosperous condition is due to the "insane competition" in which they formerly indulged.

It appears that the eucalyptus tree, besides its virtues as a dispellant of the malignant atmosphere in malarious localities, has another useful property which may be worth the attenion of users of steam. From the report on the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens just published, we observe that a decoction of the leaves has been found efficacious as a remedy for the incrustation of boilers. Experiments have been tried in England with excellent results, the method of application being as follows:—"A large tank is filled with leaves and small branches; then the water is put in and boiled or made warm by waste steam. This continues till the fluid has a dark colour, when it is used; say two or three gallons of the decoction is put into the tender and so mixes with the water or enters the boiler with the feed." The matter is now engaging the attention of the Locomotive Department of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Gorakhpur, and it is stated the trials made there have also shown good results. Apparently, however, the application does not prevent the formation of scale, but causes it to come readily off the plates when the boilers are being washed out.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday afternoon, when the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill and the Salt and Salt Revenue Bill, described as a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Salt and Salt Revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay, came up for second reading. His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, presided; and there were also present Lieut.-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Sir Raymond West, the Hon. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behecardas Veharidas, the Hon. A. McHinch, and the Hon. Naoroji N. Wadia, C.I.E.

THE BOMBAY VILLAGE SANITATION BILL.

After several reports and letters had been submitted in regard to both bills,

The President said, with the permission of the Council, they might proceed to the second reading of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, in proposing that the Bill as amended and presented by the Select Committee, said he did so without presenting the slightest obstacle to the several amendments on a number of the sections proposed by some of the honourable members. Since they had last discussed the Bill in Council it had been subjected to a certain amount of criticism, which, although it had been of a self-councilling character, had been, he could assure the gentlemen who had offered the criticism of the Bill, taken into full consideration when such suggestions had been found to be of a practical kind. It had been urged that there was no necessity for an Act of this kind; and the chief argument was that the Police Acts, already in operation, proved sufficient for the suppression of all offences. The first answer to that was that the mere existence of these Acts up till 1889, and the condition of things generally under these Acts, was sufficient proof that by themselves they were not sufficient for the purposes. The Acts were in fact of a mere prohibitory kind. A great deal of inquiry had taken place of late years on the subject of sanitation in towns and villages, and as he explained at the time the Bill was generally accepted by the Council that the country was ready for legislation whatever form that legislation should take. He must remind the Council that they were thus in a position in which inaction was impossible. If they did not have the Act which had been introduced, they would have a law forced upon them by the public in regard to sanitary improvements. As to the necessity of action, he would just quote what had been said before by Sir James Peele in 1886. He said, "The new District Municipal Act (11. of 1884) gives Government the power of forming groups of villages into municipal districts. But this provision could not be universally applied, and, besides, municipal law with the raising and application of municipal funds is a distinct matter from that now on hand. I think the best plan would be to empower the Assistant or Deputy Collector to call upon the people to do within a prescribed time any specific work which on the representation of a sanitary authority he may consider important to the sanitary welfare of a village and reasonable to be performed by the villager's personal labour." This was a type of improvement which naturally suggested itself to an active administration, and they might be quite sure that such a measure would be forced upon them which would be less acceptable to the villagers themselves and to the Government, because it would indulge the greater interference of police authority. An alternative was laid down by Sir James Fergusson, and that was the principle upon which Government was now proceeding. He said: "The only practicable means I can see of abating a great evil, the fostering of epidemic diseases by the practices which directly lead to it, is the establishment of simple village authority on the most popular basis; and the enabling it to require the execution by the inhabitants of simple sanitary works, particularly protecting wells from pollution, or, where circumstances are favourable, letting off stagnant deposits." Then, regarding the argument that increased power might be put into the hands of patels, he need hardly say they could not do that without considerable risk of its being opposed. His own experience during the fourteen years he had been a member of the High Court had been that they were not, as a rule, a class of men to whom too much power could be easily given. They might be used as members of a local organization, but no arbitrary power should be put into their hands. It would tend to carry on a despotic rather than a progressive government. Another objection to the Bill was that village communities were so stupid that there was no use attempting to get them to adopt rational rules, and if so there would be no hope of getting them carried out. It would never do to proceed on that assumption that it was impossible to do any good for these people. It would be far safer in his opinion, to have some confidence in them; and those who had anything to do with sanitary improvements in the mofussil had come to the conclusion that confidence in the native communities was generally repaid with zeal to conform to their wishes so far as they were rational. He had taken a great deal of interest in this, and he had found that a little kindly pressure in the way of advice and pointing out what should be done had a great deal of effect, and he thought if the necessity of sanitary measures was well pointed out to the members of these village communities a great deal would be done, and it would not be impossible to find men in these village communities fit and desirous of carrying out these propositions in the Sanitary Act. Of course he need hardly tell His Excellency the President, from the experience he had had, and from what he knew of educational matters in India, that it would be impossible to introduce a clause for villages to take up the simple process of electing sanitary committees. He thought they might safely leave that matter in the hands of the Collector, subject, of course, to control, and give him power and encouragement to have election, where election is possible, in choosing a village committee. But at the same time no village committee should be at perfect liberty to pass any rules it pleased. They would be subject to the control of the Collector, and the Collector to the control of the Commissioner. As to the means of enforcing the rules, various criticisms had been thrown out. The Sanitary Committee, it was said, would be composed of amateur magistrates and judges. Well, the whole business of this sort in England was carried on by amateur magistrates and judges, and it was found they were really the best they could have. But it was also desirable to have these village communities trained up to a sense of their duty, and taught to exercise their authority with temperance, and also with firmness, and if they could get the leading people of the villages to grasp the position, and make them even in a small degree rise up to the necessities of the restriction, they would then have done much for the social education of the village communities. Turning to another point, it would be observed that the maximum fine which could be provided for under the rules of the Act was Rs. 10. But, of course, that did not imply that in every village the maximum would be made Rs. 10, or even more than Rs. 5, or Rs. 2. That was rather a matter which might be left to the discretion of Government in providing or recommending rules for the adoption of the different villages, and even when they fixed the maximum at Rs. 5 or Rs. 2 it did not imply that those maximum fines were to be enforced in every case. And then there came the appeal to the magistrate. There had been some criticism on that point, that the magistrate would be some member of the village committee. That, however, would not be so. He would not be a man who sat on the village committee. It would be wrong to have an appeal from Cæsar to Cæsar.

The Hon. K. T. Telang entirely accepted Sir Raymond West's views that the measure was a tentative and experimental one. He was satisfied after considering the Bill no mischief could come of it, and it was a step in the right direction.

His Excellency the Governor also approved of Sir Raymond West's views that the measure was purely tentative and experimental. It was not a Bill which would satisfy all the requirements of sanitary science, and if England and Scotland were at the present moment at the head of all other civilized countries in the matter of the attention they paid to the sanitary question that was the very reason why they should be very careful what they did in a country like India. It would be a pity to enforce measures which might result in hardships, and endanger progress by enforcing rules so stringent that they would become unpopular.

The Bill was then read the second time.

THE SALT BILL.

The Hon. C. B. Pritchard, in proposing the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Salt and the Salt Revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay, said the Bill had now been carefully considered by the Select Committee along with the few petitions presented, in which objections to some of its provisions had been raised, and the Committee had recommended its amendment in a few particulars. All the objections raised by the petitioners related to those provisions of the Bill which invested the departmental officers with powers of control over the management of salt works, and they had been raised exclusively by owners of private salt works, who would naturally enough prefer to be left entirely unfettered in this matter. The provisions complained of were not new; they were all prescribed by the law now in force, the Bombay Salt Act of 1873, and they were necessary for administrative purposes, for the prevention of abuses and for the due realisation of the salt revenue. He might remind the Council that the Bombay Salt Act of 1873 met with considerable opposition as it passed through Council, and that shortly after it had been read a third time and passed, a public meeting to protest against it was held in Bombay. That meeting was followed by a general strike among the salt manufacturers of the Northern Konkan. After some months manufacture was resumed under all the sanctions imposed by the Act and from that day to this neither Government nor the public had heard anything of the Salt Act, of the oppressive character attributed to it, or of the injurious effects it was expected to entail on the interests of the owners of private salt works. During the period of sixteen years the Act had been in operation, the salt manufacturing industry had flourished in Bombay to an extent previously unknown. Numbers of new salt works had been opened in all the salt talukas round Bombay, all the property of private owners, and the annual outpost of salt in the Northern Konkan was larger by many lakhs of maunds, than it ever was before the Act was passed. Under those circumstances it could scarcely be alleged seriously that the provisions of the Act were oppressive, or that its operation had caused undue interference with the industry that it regulated. He saw that the Honourable Mr. Telang had given notice of his intention to move amendments for the purpose of excepting salt earth and natural salt from the operation of the Bill. Not having heard his reasons, he would reserve his remarks till he had become acquainted with them. He had only the previous day dismissed what seemed to him to be a defect in the drafting of Chapter V. of the Bill, which was intended to reproduce in a better form those provisions of the 1873 Act which regulated the removal of salt from salt water, and Government warehouses. The Act of 1873 compelled the licenses of private salt-works to take part in each step of the process that had to be followed in removing salt in payment of duty and imposed responsibilities on them as well as on the traders who purchased salt from them, for the prevention of the removal of quantities in excess of those for which duty had been paid and permit had been granted. It was intended that the duties and responsibilities in this matter pertaining to both owners and traders should be continued by the Bill, but it seemed to him the provisions of Chapter V did not sufficiently maintain the responsibilities of salt owners. With the assistance of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs he had re-drafted sections 30 and 35 of the Bill, so as to remedy this apparent defect; but his amendments, he would beg leave to propose at next meeting.

The Bill having been read a second time, the proposal of amendments on several sections, and discussions on them, were adjourned till next sitting of Council which will take place in the Council Hall, Poona, next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

BOMBAY AND POONA AT CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

FROM the result of the first day's play, it was hoped, the match between Bombay and Poona will be a hard tussle, probably ending in Poona retrieving their lost fortunes. But it is very hard to say how it will end as the game to-day fluctuated so much that to-morrow it might, if it continues so uncertain, be a toss up who wins. Both teams are very evenly matched, especially are they both strong in batting. Poona is a trifle better off than the representatives of your city. Both innings started well and gave promises of phenomenal scores, larger even than those run up in the Cheltonian match, but as the innings went on there was a lamentable collapse with each eleven. The first four wickets in each lot fell for over a century, but the last wickets of the Bombay men and the latter wickets of the Poona team,—for their innings have not ended,—did not play up so well as the first few wickets. Wilkins, as usual, was good for a big score, 72; Sangster and Cox played well, also did Barton, Jervoise, and Edyvean, who all entered double figures. For Poona, so far, all except Kilkelly, have entered double figures, and if the last wickets make a good stand, and obtain a big majority over the Bombay score, the visitors will more probably lose than make a draw of it.

Winning the toss from Lyttleton, the Bombay captain, with Steele, commenced the game, batting Leslie and Clowes. Steele at once settled down, and knocked up runs very freely, Wilkins doing ditto after he had become familiar with the bowling. Both men were capital bats, and some pretty hitting was witnessed by the on-lookers, neither giving any chances. The bowling, therefore, had to be changed, Leslie going off for Francis. Runs came in slowly now, the fielding being very good. Steele after scoring 17 fell to Francis, much to the dissappointment of his companions as he looked good for a century. O'Shea went in, but was only able to make a single before Clowes bowled him. Sangster then joined Wilkins. The new man was very strong with his leg hits, of which he obtained a large number, making several boundary hits. Wilkins meanwhile was not idle and the score soon reached 90. Shortly after Sangster was clean bowled by Leslie with a nasty ball for a very well played 22. Barton followed in, and runs were scored very freely, the century being telegraphed. The bowling was changed again, Clowes going off for Metcalfe and Leslie for Kilkelly, the latter very soon giving up the ball to Francis. Metcalfe's bowling was knocked about and Clowes was again put on. Wilkins shortly after played a ball in from Francis, having just hit it on the edge. Wilkins went out for 72, gained by a careful, clever game and was loudly applauded as he returned to the pavilion. Jervoise filled the vacancy, but the bad luck brought by the loss of Wilkins was visible in the loss of Barton's wicket, which fell very soon after to Clowes, Barton playing out too soon to him. Edyvean went in with the score at 135, but he had barely played a ball when the bell for lunch put a temporary stop to the game.

After tiffin Francis disposed of Edyvean, who retired with a well-played 10 to his credit, and the other four wickets rapidly fell to Clowes for eight runs. Captain Steele, Nicholson, and both the Clarks failed to withstand Clowes, and the innings closed for 170, the last wickets making eight runs between them, Jervoise being not-out for 12.

Shortly after half-past three Poona commenced their innings, with Carpenter and Cox playing Sangster and Steele. Both the bowlers were mastered early in the game, and Sangster was taken off for F. Clark. Cox and Carpenter were equally at home with the change, and scored runs very quickly. Fifty was soon knocked up, when a little later Carpenter returned a ball to Steele, who smartly held it. Luard filled the vacancy, but was soon to lose Cox, who hit up a ball from Clark, which the latter easily caught. Two of Poona's best bats were thus early disposed of for little over 50 runs. Luard and Morris, however, were efficient substitutes, who playing very freely, and, Luard especially, with admirable judgment, quickly brought the score to a century. Morris, a hard-hitter, "slogged" occasionally with much effect, while Luard cut and smacked the ball in very pretty style. There were several changes in the bowling. When Barton and Sangster came on instead of Clark and Steele a separation was brought about between Luard and Morris, the former being bowled off his pads by Sangster after running up 25 runs to his credit. Francis then joined Morris, when there was another pretty stand. Boundary hits and twos and threes were plentifully registered, a five once being run out through a ball being badly returned from the deep field. At 147 Steele again trundling, Morris was bowled, and Kilkelly, who followed in, immediately after with the score unchanged, succumbed to Clark. Francis, the third wicket, falling in rapid succession before another run was added to the score. This was a sudden collapse, F. Clark probably having found his proper side, when he relieved Steele at the Gymkhana end. Lyttleton and Metcalfe were then together and stayed the collapse, which seemed inevitable. When time was called 19 runs has been added to the total which was, when the game stopped, 163 for six wickets.

Bombay batted so well in their second turn to-day that they were able to make a very favourable draw of the game. They scored 220 runs by 4-15 p.m. about two hours before the time for drawing stumps, and on the chance of being able to put all the Poona men out before quarter-past six and win. Wilkins, the Bombay captain, closed his innings, and forced his opponents to go in. It was, of course, impossible for Poona to make the 200 runs, they required for them to win, in this time, and when time was called at 6-15 they had managed to make 119 for six wickets. The game was thus a draw, all in favour of Bombay. One result of this match shows that two days are quite insufficient for a big contest, like that between Poona and Bombay,

and the respective honorary secretaries might in future devote three days to such an important contest. Of course it was not foreseen that either side would have made such a stand as it did. And one can only regret that such a fine match ended so unsatisfactorily.

With regard to to-day's play, the remaining wickets collapsed in Poona's first turn. A start was made with the score at 163, Lyttelton and Metcalfe being in. After Lyttelton was bowled at 181, Murray, Leslie, and Clowes failed to put more than eight runs on, and the innings closed with a total of 189. Bombay then went in some time before tiffin, and remained in till quarter-past four. Steele and O'Shea making a long stand after Jervoise, and Wilkins had been disposed of. They took the score up from 84 to 132 before Steele was caught out by Francis, after making 77 with, excepting one let-off, a faultless cricket. O'Shea's star continued in the ascendant, and he made another stand with Barton. The score was thus raised to 220, when the Poona men were sent in, O'Shea and Barton being not-out for 59 and 37, respectively. The gentlemen I have mentioned did yeoman service for their eleven, and it was really owing to their good play that the visitors showed up so well. For the Poona men Cox, Luard, Morris, and Francis were particularly conspicuous. They are all capital bats, and what with their performance and the excellent batting of the Bombay cracks the on-lookers were treated to a grand display. The bowling was very weak on the Poona side, Clowes and Francis alone, of the many changes, proving effective. For the visitors Steele was as good with the ball as he had been with the bat. He secured 10 of the 16 wickets in both innings for 122 runs. The elder Clark and Barton were good changes, and the trundling altogether on the Bombay side was much better than that of the home eleven.

The following are a few particulars of the game :—

Lyttelton and Metcalfe recommenced play shortly after eleven o'clock, batting Steele and Clark. The score was rapidly raised from 163, and when 180 was signalled Lyttelton's wickets were upset with a half volley from Steele. Murray then joined Metcalfe, but at 184 he was bowled by Barton, who had relieved Clark. Leslie and Clowes remained but both were given out leg-before to Steele, and the innings closed with the score at 189.

With 19 runs to the bad Jervoise, the " not-out " of the first innings, and Steele went in to play to Clowes and Francis. After some careful play by either bat Jervoise hit Murray, who relieved Francis to mid-on, where he was well held by Murray, who had rushed out to it and made a very pretty catch. Wilkins followed in, and helped Steel to score, which they did very rapidly soon bringing 80 on the board. Wilkins soon after was clean bowled by Clowes, having made a dozen runs. O'Shea filled the vacancy caused by his captain's dismissal, and with Steele, who having been let off easily by Carpenter amidst howls was playing brilliantly, materially added to the score, which slowly rose to 120, when the luncheon bell temporarily stopped the game.

Resuming after tiffin Bombay met with a disaster in the loss of Steele who hit a ball from Clowes up into Francis' hand. Steele retired amidst loud applause for a well-played, first-class innings of 77. Sangster followed in, but had a short and merry turn for 15 runs, having played Metcalfe on to his wicket. Leslie and Metcalfe were bowling now when Barton went on. He, however, soon made himself familiar with their trundling, as did O'Shea, who was perfectly set. Barton secured two fours in quick succession, and his companion, hitting as freely, rapidly brought the score from 163 to 190. Luard relieved Leslie, but Barton slogged him away frequently as did O'Shea. It was just 4 o'clock when 200 was signalled amidst cheers from the Bombayites, both men were a good deal fagged after this, and it took them 15 minutes to make the 20 more runs their captain wanted before he would stop and force his opponents, under the new rules, to go in. Almost precisely at 4-15 the telegraph-board showed 220, and Wilkins went out and stopped the game.

The Poona men had the almost impossible task of making 200—they were already 19 runs to the good—during the remainder of the time if they wanted to win, while Bombay were equally set to the as hard a task of getting them all out for less than that sum. So it decidedly looked like resulting eventually in a draw. Going in again after 15 minutes Metcalfe and Cox batted Steele and the elder Clark. After helping to knock up 24 runs, of which he was credited with 15, Metcalfe succumbed to Steele. Luard joined Cox, and things were made pretty lively by these two capital bats, Cox getting the lion's share of the hitting. At 39 he was well caught by Sangster off Steele, Sangster almost missing the ball which, however, he managed to hold again after it rebounded out of his hands. Morris went in, and was only able to score a couple when he succumbed to Steele. Francis joined Luard and made a long stand. Barton's bowling was punished pretty severely by Francis as well as Luard, but he eventually had his revenge, for when both batsmen had carried the score on to 73, Barton bowled Francis. Lyttelton now associated with Luard, and there was left but half an hour to play. Lyttelton managed to knock up 11 runs before he fell to Steele. Kilkelly followed in, but he only helped Luard with 13 runs, when Sangster caught him out off a ball from Steele, after Captain Steele had let the doctor off in the deep field. The bell rung just after the catch and ended the game, which as stated above was drawn in favour of Bombay. The Poona score being 119 for 6 wickets.

The following are the score :—

POONA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Comdr Carpenter, c and b Steele	21	(did not bat)	
E H Cox, c and b H Clark	37	c Sangster b Steel.	15
E Luard, b Sangster	25	not-out	31
Capt Morris, b Steele	20	b Steele	2
F W Francis, b F Clark	25	b Barton	22
Col the Hon N G Lyttelton, b Steele	13	b Steele	11
Dr Kilkelly, b F Clark	0	c Sangster, b Steele	13
Capt Metcalfe, not out	18	b Steele	15
C F Murray, b Barton	2	did not bat.	
C S D Leslie, l-b-w Steele	1		
H Clowes, l-b-w Steele	1		
Byes	7	Byes	7
Leg-byes	8	Leg-byes	3
Wide	2		
	189	Total (for 6 wkts).	119

BOMBAY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
A D Wilkins, b Francis	72	b Clowes	12
E E Steel, b Francis	17	c Francis, b Leslie.	77
C O'Shea, b Clowes	1	not-out	59
A B Sangster, b Leslie	22	b Metcalfe	15
A E Barton, b Clowes	15	not-out	37
Capt Jervoise not-out	12	c and b Murray	11
J F Edyvean, b Francis	10	did not bat.	
Capt Steele, l-b-w Clowes.	1		
E F Nicholson, b Clowes.	4		
F Clark b Clowes	0		
H Clark, c and b Clowes.	3		
Byes	7	Byes	1
Leg-byes	1	Leg-byes	7
Wides	5	Wides	1
	170	Total (for 4 wkts).	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS—BOMBAY.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steele	154	67	5	5
Sangster*	40	33	1	1
F Clark	110	37	8	2
H Clark	15	20	0	1
A E Barton	30	15	2	1

* Bowled 2 wides.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steele	114	55	3	5
F Clark	45	22	2	0
H Clark	15	10	1	0
A E Barton	50	22	2	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS—POONA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Clowes	194	62	12	6
C S Leslie	95	45	2	1
F W Francis*	80	19	6	3
Capt Metcalfe	20	10	0	0
Dr Kilkelly	25	14	0	0
C C Luard	10	7	0	0

* Bowled 5 wides.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Clowes	105	41	9	1
F W Francis*	40	27	1	0
Dr Kilkelly	50	30	2	0
C C Luard	25	16	0	0
C F Murray	20	16	0	1
C S Leslie	110	55	4	1
Capt Metcalfe	45	26	1	1

* Bowled 1 wide.

We are to have quite a week or ten days of cricket, commencing from Monday, when the North *vs.* South, a three-days' contest begins. After that there is the match against Belgaum and Sattara, which goes into next week. The following are the names of the players in the North *vs.* South match :—

NORTH.

Mr A D Wilkins (captain)	Bombay.
„ E E Steele	do.
„ A S Barton	do.
„ C O'Shea	do.
„ A B Sangster	do.
„ W Holland	Khandesh.
„ C S Carnegy	Kampti.
„ C Prescott Decie	Ahmedabad.
„ T R Twiss	Bombay.
Captain F Alban	Mhow.
„ Walter	do.

SOUTH.

Mr I Pottinger (captain)	Ahmednagar.
„ F L Sprott	Satara.
„ H E Lowis	do.
„ C W Hudson	Dharwar.
„ E Pinhey	Bijapur.
„ F W Francis	Poona.
„ C S Leslie	do.
Dr C B Kilkelly	do.
Mr C Luard	do.
Comdr A Carpenter	do.
Mr H Clowes	do.

DEATH OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT SMITH.

Mr. John Godfrey Smith, the Senior Superintendent of the Bombay Police Force, we regret to announce, died at his residence Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, at 8-15 a.m. yesterday, after an illness of five weeks, having suffered from an acute attack of rheumatic gout in the wrists. It first appeared in the left wrist, and after an elapse of three days the right wrist became affected. A few days later, the left wrist almost became well, and the disease entirely lodged in the right wrist only. The intensity of the pain was so great, that he could not sleep, and this continuing for several days, resulted in a great depression of spirits and failure of appetite. He had also considerable anxiety regarding the recent Mohorrum festival, which caused his mind to become overtaxed, and on Saturday night about 7-30 p.m., on Dr. Sidney Smith being sent for, it was feared that enimea might set in, and that the heart's action would become affected. The course of treatment was consequently altered, but towards 1-30 a.m. on Sunday morning he became unconscious, and continued so up to the time of his death. A fortnight after Mr. Smith became first attacked, he was anxious that a consultation should be held, and Dr. Sidney Smith called on Dr. Hojel, the result of the conference being that he was recommended to take a change to Nassick, but owing to inconvenience and difficulty of obtaining medical treatment, he had to forego the change. Mr. Smith was born in Austria, and came out to this country in 1858 in the German Legion or better known, as the 3rd Bombay Fusiliers, and after serving a period of nine years in the army as a non-commissioned officer, he purchased his discharge, and joined the Bombay Police in 1867 as a Constable. Shortly after owing to his perseverance, good conduct, and ability as a young police officer, he was promoted to an inspectorship, and served in that capacity till the year 1874, when he was promoted to superintendent owing to the vigilance and conduct displayed in the suppression of the Bombay Riots. Mr. Smith had also on many occasions acted as Deputy Commissioner of Police, and while holding office always showed his sound judgment in dealing with matters concerning the welfare of the public and the police of the town and island of Bombay. Up to the time of his death no one had the least idea that so valuable a police officer was so near his end, and on the intimation being made to the police and to those who were acquainted with him quite a gloom was cast over them. Large numbers accompanied his remains to their last resting place at the Sewree Cemetry. The *cortege* left the deceased officer's bungalow at 4-30 p. m., and the carrying party consisted of a number of European police officers. The funeral arrangements were entirely under the directions of Mr. H. G. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who seemed to be considerably affected. The *cortege* arrived at 5-30 at the Cemetry, where a number of people were awaiting its arrival. Amongst those present were noticed, Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice of Bombay ; Col. Wise, the Acting Commissioner of Police ; Col. LaTouche, Superintendent of the Army Clothing Department ; Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. P. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate ; and members of the Judicial and Political Departments of the Bombay Government, together with a number of the mercantile community and all the members of the Bombay Police Force of every department. On the arrival at the Cemetery [illegible] coffin was removed from the hearse by the pall-bearers, who consisted of the Superintendents of the police force, Messrs. J. Crummy, T. G. Sweeney, H. J. Brewin, S. Page, J. McDermott, and H. Ingram, followed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Father Beale of the Cowley Fathers in a very impressive manner. The sudden death of Mr. Smith will be very much felt by all who knew him ; and all who had occasion to come in contact with him in his official capacity will regret the loss of a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, particularly the poor, whom he was ever ready to assist in the many kind and benevolent acts of which he had done.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 8.—The barometer has fallen south of the Peninsula, and risen elsewhere. The rise is brisk in the North-Western Provinces and Lower Burmah, and slight elsewhere. Shallow depression in South-West Bengal has broken up moderate winds at the head of the Bay, and easterly winds have swept over the Gangetic Plain and are giving more cloud in Upper India. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burmah and Bengal, while Mandalay, Jessore, Calcutta, and Burdwan each report over one inch. Some light showers have fallen in the eastern districts, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Province. No change in the winds on the west coast, except that they are lighter than yesterday. Skies are very lightly clouded in Western Inda, and the winds are increasing at Colombo, where five inches of rain has fallen.

MADRAS.

The Late Colonel Curtois.—We much regret to have to state that Colonel Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government since April 1887, succumbed at Colombo to liver disease. He was taken ill at Ootacamund about two months ago, and being strongly advised to seek the benefit of a sea voyage, he embarked at Madras with Mrs. Curtois on the 10th ultimo, in the steamer Manora, with the intention of proceeding to Melbourne. But his condition was so unsatisfactory when he arrived at Colombo that he remained at that port for medical treatment. His immediate predecessor in the Translatorship, Colonel Daynes, died from the same complaint when proceeding from Colombo to Australia. Colonel Curtois' untimely death will be much and widely regretted. He was not only a very scholarly officer, with a keen military spirit, but he was endowed with a genial temperament, sound common sense, and great benevolence. He was quiet in his habits, and unostentatious in his opinions, but he was a man who thought much, and he was a true friend. He had passed the High Proficiency Test in both Persian and Hindustani, and had also passed in Telugu. He was buried with military honours on Wednesday evening.—*Mail.*

Differences are reported to have sprung up in the ranks of the governing body of the Aligarh College. The proceedings of a meeting of certain of the Trustees and their adherents has been sent to us for publication ; and read between the lines the resolutions passed certainly have the appearance of a spirit of strong opposition to Sir Syed Ahmed, which gives one some concern for the prosperity of the great institution which his exertions have founded. It would be useless to publish the proceedings in question by themselves, without an account of the matters to which they appear to object ; but in any case it is much to be hoped that all questions upon which there is a difference may be settled amicably without a reference to the public. It would be truly lamentable, remarks a contemporary, if an institution which hitherto has been a monument of Mahomedan union and co-operation all over India should be destined after all to become a monument of the reverse qualities—incohesion and inability to act together.

A French gentleman, M Emile Durer, has written a life of Edison in anticipation of the inventor's visit to Paris. It contains an amusing account of the curious little news-sheet, the *Grand Trunk Railroad Herald*, which Edison edited in his early days. M. Durer's translation of the title of the journal is " La Grande Valise du Chemin de Fer."

MAN-EATING TIGERS.

Mr. Reginald Gilbert read a paper before the Natural Histoty Society on Wednesday last, on the above subject. In the course of his observations, Mr. Gilbert said :—

I have selected this title, not because I have had particular experience on the subject, or because I am an expert, but because I wish to place on the records of our society a few facts relating to man-eaters which can be considered as reliable, several of them being cases of man-eaters killed by my friend, Mr. W. B. Mulock, Bombay Civil Service, of our society, now at home on furlough, and who has most successfully devoted a great deal of his time to the destruction of man-eaters ; another being the case which is known as the Nagpore man-eater ; another the " Jaunsar " man-eater, well known in the N.-W. Provinces ; and lastly, the case of an alleged man-eater, which I killed this year in Bansda.

THE NAGPUR MAN-EATER.

The first man-eater I wish to introduce you to is the tiger we have often read of in our local newspapers as the Nagpur man-eater. As regards this one, I have obtained my information from Messrs. George Anderson and George Moule, Engineers on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, who have been out on several occasions after the beast, and have reliable means of obtaining accurate information. This man-eater is a tigress, and has the following peculiarities of character, *viz.*, her love of feasting on the employés of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of frequenting only a small tract of country, about nine square miles in area, and her great cunning and audacity. She has been killing for three successive years ; as far as my informants know, she has killed from twenty-eight to thirty-eight human beings, but these must be taken as much less than the correct actual number, because my informants only return what the railway officials hear of and confirm, and these returns are mostly of people connected with the railway. In 1889, up to June, she has killed seven people besides wounding others. The district she works in is as I have said about nine square miles only, and is near the Darekasa Railway station. She appears to live in a rocky and precipitous spur, through which a tunnel has been cut. This spur carries heavy bamboo and other jungle. Several springs of water rise from out of the spur. In many places at the foot of the scarps there are delightfully cool places for her to lie up in, where the ground is always moist. There is also a cave in a detached mass of the spur, which shows many signs of being used by the tigress and the family. A big stone just outside the entrance is scored deep and long with many scratches of their claws. The jungle around the cave is very thick, and the cave is very awkward to get at. "The whole area hunted by the tigress," writes Mr. Anderson, "is hard to determine, but for weeks together it is believed she has hunted within this area of nine square miles or even less." A great number of sportsmen (in fact, too many) have been after her without success. She will not return to a kill ; if she cannot carry off a carcase to a safe place, she will abandon it altogether. About the middle of January last she began to frequent the railway, being seen at all hours in broad daylight. On 24th February 1889, at 2-20 p. m., she jumped from the top of the slope of a cutting about twelve feet on to the line, where a gang of permanent waymen was at work, snatched up one of them and vanished up the opposite slope in a second. She carried the body to a pool of water about 300 yards off, and there ate it. On the 25th February a beat was organised, and three tigers were found at home, in the caves, of which two were shot by Mr. Cleveland and Captain Silver, Adjutant of the B. N. Railway Volunteers, both of which tigers were young ones, not fully grown, the cubs of the old sinner. On the 29th February, she killed a boy near the same place, and carried his body a long way. Mr. Anderson has seen the pugs of a young cub with her, apparently one of her last litter. The cubs that were killed are probably of another former litter. On the 4th March, the tigress attacked a woodcutter near the railway, but was driven off pluckily by his companion, who attacked her with an axe. All April she appears to have kept to the same ground, and in the middle of May she killed another man near the railway. It appears there have been previous man-eaters in this neighbourhood, so that this tigress may have been educated in this vice by a wicked ancestor or companion of hers. In the year 1883, this particular spur was infested with tigers, and seems to have long been a regular house of call for tigers. In May last, Mr. Moule, whilst seated on a *machan* at night had a shot at this tigress, but he was unable to see her properly, and she got off scathless. It is hoped she will be bagged before long.

SHOT IN THE JAW.

I will next take you to the neighbourhood of Sarcardevi, Bansda State, where the Dangs Baroda and Bansda territory lie contiguous. Near here a tigress in 1884, and 1885 killed a very large number of people, and in 1888 and 1889, in the same neighbourhood, another man-eater sprang up, which became the terror of that district, and killed a large number of people. Mr. Mulock killed the former in May 1885, and I killed that which is supposed to be the latter, on 2nd April 1889, so that after an interval of only four years the inhabitants of this district were so unfortunate as to have a second man-eater spring up to take the place of the first. Mr. Mulock has written a very graphic account of how he killed this tigress and two three-quarter grown cubs with her, which he printed, and a copy is in our library. This district is hilly, well watered, and covered with jungle. There is scarcely any cultivation, but villages inhabited by various jungle tribes are scattered about here and there. There are plenty of chetul, sambhur, pig, &c., about, and also plenty of cattle grazing in the jungle, so that the man-eater has little excuse for taking to his evil ways. Mr. Mulock mortally wounded this tigress on the 4th May 1885, and it was only on the 13th May that he actually got it. It was wounded in the jaw, and was unable to eat from the 4th to 13th May. Mr. Mulock describes her as having a beautifully marked skin. This is apparent from a photograph I have of her in my book.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY'S TIGER.

I received an invitation from Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, who was then Collector of Surat, to shoot with him in April 1889 in the Native state of Bansda. I was informed of the ravages of a man-eater in these same Sardardevi jungles, and Mr. Boevey suggested we should go after it if the *kubbar* was reliable. I arrived at Bansda on 30th March, when Mr. Boevey at once informed me that the tiger had killed a woman near Sardardevi during the Holi holidays, about fifteen days back, and we agreed it would be well to go over there some ten miles distant and spend a few days after the man-eater or some bears said to be in that neighbourhood. Whilst riding out to Sardardevi in the early morning, a sowar met us bearing a message from the shikari, Hubib, who had for years been Mr. Mulock's shikari, telling us that the man-eater had killed three bullocks belonging to some Brinjarees on the previous afternoon and two bullocks the day before. We hurried on to Sardardevi, where we met Jemadar Abdulla, head of the Dharampore State Police, and a noted shikari who had come to assist us. He informed us that there were two tigers ; one they had marked down, the smaller one having eaten and gone off some distance. Soon after the beat commenced, the tiger roared. The beat came on almost up to us when the tiger broke back with a roar through the beaters without damaging any one of them. In fact, Hubib told me he turned out of the way of a beater standing on his direct path, instead of knocking him down and giving him a pat, as often does occur when an unwounded tiger breaks back. I attributed his breaking back to his being driven over his kill. The second time the beat commenced in the same way, and the tiger was driven into some high grass near Mr. Boevey's tree. He came out with a bound under Mr. Bouvey's " mahla." Mr. Boevey saw that he was going straight towards my tree in an open space, and generously sacrificed his shot so as to enable me to get an easy one. I killed without any trouble, and I have here some photos of him taken where he fell. He was not a large tiger nor a mangy one, nor did he appear to be different in any way to an ordinary tiger. He was nine feet long. All the beaters, shikaris, &c., declared that he was the identical man-eater, but could bring me no other evidence than their oft-repeated assertion and the fact that many people had been killed lately in the jungles in the neighbourhood.

THE TIGRESS STILL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

There was still the tigress to be accounted for, and this tigress probably was a man-eater, too. This tigress also roared when the beat commenced, and came up to some high grass opposite to Mr. Boevey. When the beaters came quite up she went at a rush past Mr. Boevey, who fired twice with a Magnum express. She did not come up to the guns, but started off directly the beat began, passed out at this side under a tree, upon which sat a sepoy, who saw she had a bullet in her stomach. We found lots of blood after following her, and then stopped, as the sun was sinking, and the shikaris said we should find her dead next day, and if we went on, some one would get mauled. Each of us being a *paterfamilias*, under solemn promises to our wives to do nothing rash, we fell in with this view. Next day we found she had drunk at the same place, and followed her into a jungle a mile off. Drops of blood were found on her path. However, although we beat for her all day we could not find her, and after that all trace of her disappeared. All said she was dead somewhere, but we could not find her, and there is no doubt that with an Express bullet in her stomach she must have died. Next day, which was cruelly hot, I went out at noon alone to look for her, and also to get information about the depredations of the man-eater. On the following day Mr. Boevey had to break up camp, and leave for Surat hurriedly, as fast as we could march in consequence of the Surat fires.

AN UNDOUBTED MAN-EATER.

Some eight years ago or so, Mr. Mulock killed an undoubted man-eater near Toongar, some thirty-five miles from where we are now sitting. I say an undoubted man-eater, because Mr. Mulock was close by when the man was carried off, and went after it at once, and found the half-devoured corpse. Whilst waiting by the corpse the tiger or tigress (I forgot which) returned, and Mr. Mulock killed it, and made a post-mortem examination of it, finding parts of the deceased man inside the tiger ; so I think we may safely assume this was a man-eater. Mr. Mulock published an account of it at the time, and gave me a copy which I have unfortunately mislaid, but I think I may trust my memory so far as to say there was nothing peculiar about this tiger in any way, and that his skin was not mangy. THE JAUNSAR TIGER.

I have no doubt you read in the papers a short time ago of a man-eater being killed, called the Jaunsar man-eater. An account was published, in which it appeared that Mr. B. B. Ormaston, of the Forest Department, was out near Chakrata after her with a companion, when Mr. Osmaston shot her whilst she was worrying his friend. The papers further published an account by an anonymous correspondent of the career of this tigress and an extraordinary story of the tigress allowing her cubs to play with a man she had taken out of a house in the Himalayas. This story I have not been able to verify, so that I am not able to give you particulars. I wrote, however, to Mr. Osmaston for certain particulars about this tigress, and he has very kindly given me some interesting information about her, which I will give to you almost in his very words.

Man-eaters have been numerous in the Jaunsar district for many years. The district which this tigress frequented was a very large one. She used to make long journeys in a very short time. Having killed a man in one place, she would appear the next night at a place twenty miles off. She frequented a somewhat high belt of the Himalayas, mostly from 5,000 to 10,000 feet high. The spot where Mr. Osmaston killed her is about 8,000 feet above the sea. No old wounds were visible, but she was very old. Report makes her out to be a man-killer of at least ten years' standing. Her skin was not mangy, but a very fair one. The cold climate might, of course, give her a good skin. Her teeth were exceptionally bad. Of her four canines none were sound, and the two upper ones were worn and broken down to about half their original length. They also had two slight cavities in their centres, which were found by probing to extend to a depth of three-quarters of an inch. Mr. Osmaston has sent the drawings of the canines, which can be sketched in our magazine if thought of sufficient interest. About seven or eight porcupine quills, mostly broken off to about three inches in length, were found in the tigress's body. Two were actually embedded in her tongue. There is not very much game suitable for tigers in the district. Buffaloes and men are easily obtainable, and excellent opportunities afforded of seizing them on the march on the mountain sides. This tigress appears undoubtedly to have been the man-eater, because she actually attacked Mr. Osmaston's companion without provocation, except in so far as was due to the fact that these two gentlemen went up in broad daylight to a buffalo killed by her. The papers stated Government offered a reward of Rs. 500 for her.

SHIKARING IN ROYAL STYLE.

I once had another adventure with an alleged man-eater. I have no evidence to offer that it was the man-eater, except the fact that all the shikaris and villagers of the neighbourhood declared that this was the particular miscreant that had eaten a number of people in the neighbourhood, and that every villager for miles round—in number nearly 500, turned out to assist as beaters. This was in the State of Rewa, a few years back one of the best tiger countries in India, where tigers are always ready for visitors of distinction in a State preserve specially kept for tigers and other large game. Through the kindness of Major Barr, the then Political Agent, I was asked to form one of the usual hot-weather party who made an annual campaign against the tigers. We shot in royal style : we had State elephants, shikaris, sowars, and all the assistance we required. All we had to do was to go to the places fixed for us by the head shikari, when we got *kubber*, and if we did wound a beast, we had only to get on two of the best elephants in India and follow up. Following up a wounded tiger on an elephant, I must say is a royal form of sport. It is a grand thing to see a wounded and irate tiger absolutely at your mercy, and without incurring any risk to yourself. You have all the fun and none of the danger one experiences in going after a beast on foot. I was once so excited in watching a wounded tiger charging from a long distance at my elephant, and I invoked the anger of the mahout for not firing soon enough. I forgot for the moment that if any one was in danger it was him and not me in the *howdah*. To return to the man-eater. Soon after the beat commenced I heard the tiger coming up towards my tree, and it remained within about sixty yards of me for some time, giving low growls. I could not, however, manage to see him. However, a few minutes afterwards I saw him lying prone on the open side of a hill opposite. I would not fire at first, thinking he might go to another gun ; but after some time I very wrongly determined to fire at him, believing he was bound to go out at the side of the beat, and not in sight of the other guns. I afterwards learnt there were stops everywhere, and the tiger was bound to come close to one of the guns. I computed he was 200 yards off, and sighted my rifle accordingly. I missed him. We afterwards all agreed he was only 100 yards off, which gave me a good and valid excuse for the miss. The tiger then bolted into a patch of jungle, and the beaters all got up trees terribly frightened. Two of our party got on elephants and he passed within twenty yards of them, giving each of them a right and left easy shot. All the shots missed him, and the tiger went away in sight of every one up another hill. The beaters said he was a regular "shaitan," and no bullet could hurt him. I suppose this was said to let us down easy, but the State head shikari, Moti Singh, was terribly downcast about it, and I was horribly depressed in spirits also. However, two days afterwards we killed two tigers in one beat, and we got our good spirits back.

WOUNDED TIGERS.

A common theory appears prevalent that a wounded tiger often turns man-eater, and lately in the columns of the *Pioneer* I think reference has been made to certain cases of wounded tigers having turned man-eaters in the Central Provinces. Wounded tigers often turn man-killers, but I have not obtained any evidence of their turning man-eaters. The difference is very great, except, perhaps, to the victim. A wounded tiger no doubt, until its wounds are healed, attacks every person who comes near to it. It does this not for the purpose of obtaining food, but because it is smarting under a painful wound, and it believes that the person approaching it is going to inflict another wound. Many instances can be quoted of wounded tigers killing persons approaching them after they have been wounded, and I need only mention the case of my friend, the late Mr. G. L. Gibson, a member of our society, who died here from wounds inflicted by a wounded tiger he was seeking for, and whilst he was examining the body of a native boy, which he found killed by this wounded tiger. This is the chief danger of leaving a wounded tiger, as one knows that the first person who unfortunately comes near the place where the tiger may be lying down, will undoubtedly be killed, and many sportsmen therefore very properly prefer to run considerable risk in killing a tiger they have wounded, rather than allow it to live and kill the first innocent person who may be so unfortunate as to come near it. Mr. Mulock writes me as follows, *viz.* :—" My theory is that if one member of a tiger family takes to the man quarry, they all lose their fear of the biped and kill him when hungry. I have found this in one or two instances." I observe also that Mr. Saunderson in his book scouts the idea of man-eaters being mangy, and wonders how this idea became prevalent."

AN INHERITED VICE.

To sum up, then, I have no particular theories, with one exception, to put before you as to man-eaters. The one theory I can advance is that the man-eater inherits this vice from its parents, or that the parent having previously learnt this vice from a parent or companion, teaches the cub to kill human beings, and such cubs, when grown up, teach the vice either to their own cubs or to their mates, and so the practice never dies out amongst the tigers of that district. In short, I contend that, unlike the case of the poet, the tiger is sometimes born a man-eater and sometimes made one. This theory will account for some districts never being entirely free from man-eaters. In all cases it appears the man-eater shows greater cunning than usual. I have no evidence to show that the tiger turns man-eater for any particular reason, and I can offer no theory. There is abundant evidence to show that the man-eater is physically not different from the ordinary tiger ; that age has nothing to do with the question, and that the theory about the manginess of his skin is mere fiction. There is evidence to show that districts in which the tiger has plenty of his natural food are just as much infested by man eaters as in those districts where the natural food is less abundant. I am afraid my paper is of a mere negative character, and I leave it to some other members to evolve some theory for us on the subject.

POONA AND THE MALETS.

The great bulk of our public men in Indian History have sprung from the middle classes. For example, Charles Malet and Charles Forbes were the sons of country clergymen. The aristocracy, however, has contributed a good many, and even king's daughters (Lady Falkland to wit) have been among her honourable women. Some have risen, to their credit, from great obscurity, and conquered the difficulties of early up-bringing. Of this class was Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, who was the son of a small cabinet-maker. The most extraordinary instance in this respect was James Macrae, who preceded Pitt as Governor of Madras. He rose from the position of a cabin-boy, and his antecedents have been quite public for ages. His mother was a washer-woman in Ayr ; and his niece, the daughter of a fiddler, with much of Mr. Macrae's money, for he was very wealthy, married that Earl of Glencairn whose son was the fast friend of Robert Burns. He is immortalised in the poet's " Lament," while his son, once well known in India, Colonel James Glencairn Burns bore the honoured name.

Few have created great families in England. The two Elphinstones, uncle and nephew, never married. It was not the Indian branch of the Childs that founded the opulent banking family of that name in London, and though the Ozenden baronetcy has been in existence for two hundred years, its fame rests very much with its great founder who sleeps at Surat. The Jenkinsons (the Duke, 1801, met Mrs. J. in Calcutta. She was the grandmother of Lord Liverpool, and then the only survivor of the Black Hole) were the initials of the Liverpool administration. The Malets, in three generations and within a hundred years, have given to diplomacy three individuals of note, in direct succession like the Darwins, and in this respect the Malets tower above all Indian families, always excepting Governor Pitt of Madras, who gave to England his grandson and great-grandson, the Earl of Chatham and William Pitt, names of renown that transcend anything we can say of the Malets.

The Malets, in the stock phrase of Burke, "came over with William the Conqueror," and the name has a French look about it. All the same, in vulgar parlance, the family hails from Somersetshire, and it was India and not England or France which first gave it distinction. Neither France nor England gave them the tiger's crest in their coat-of-arms. Charles Warre Malet was a Bombay Civilian, and arrived in Western India in 1770. We meet him first at a big lion-hunt near Ahmedabad, of which he has left a graphic account (lions are scarce there now-a-days). This was in 1781 ; and in 1785, at the request of Nana Furnavese he is made Resident in Poona at the Court of the Peishwa. He is the central figure of interest for Englishmen in Daniell's picture of the Poona Durbar, 1790, and in 1791 he was made a Baronet for his services in carrying through the treaty with the Peishwa and Nizam, the triple alliance in our war with Tippoo, all which may be found in Indian History under date of 1790. These are some salient points in the early history of the Malets, and are of more interest to the reader than the fact that the name exists on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

We now digress. On or about the year 1790 arrived in India James Wales, born at Peterhead, educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, an artist who had already exhibited pictures in the Royal Academy. He comes to India, with his wife and four daughters, to seek fame and fortune as so many have done before him in the gorgeous East. Of fame not much, of fortune very little in his life-time, though his family in this latter respect, as we shall see, made up for it. He paints three portraits for the Peishwa Baji Rao, Nana Furnavese and Madaji Sindhia, which are now in the possession of the Bombay Government, and he supplies Daniell with sketches for his picture of the Poona Durbar. Moreover, he takes drawings and water-colours of Elephanta, Kanher, and Ellora, and other cave temples, some of which were in possession of the late James Fergusson, D.C.L., work which has now become the business of the Archæological Department, and of which he was the first martyr, for it was while he was sketching in Salsette one day in 1795 that his hand forgot its cunning and he died out in the jungle (as we suppose) in the 48th year of his age. Now, labour of this kind does not seem much to us (1889) when the means of communication is so simple, and we can all talk glibly enough of stupas and daghobas. But it was very different a hundred years ago. A man setting out for Ellora in those days was nearly as good as lost to the world, and James Wales was lost to the world in Salsette. Except Masoudi and Thevenot I don't suppose that half a dozen men in the civilised world had seen these caves before Wales and Daniell, nor did there exist an intelligible account of them. If you look at Rennell's map of about this period you will be surprised at the large vacant spaces in India that are marked " unexplored." As far as I can make out these caves were the dens of thugs and dacoits about this time or shortly before it. In fact, the thugs asserted that they themselves were the makers of Ellora, and to prove this they added that they were taught their bloody science from the scenes which are portrayed on the walls.

In this exploration Daniell preceded Wales ? Perhaps not, as he was only 14 years of age when he arrived with his uncle in India (1783-84). Daniell was twenty years younger than Wales and died in 1837. They both worked in harmony, and Daniell published the results in a magnificent folio of illustrations. A copy in four volumes was lately valued by its owner at Rs. 1,000. It is impossible to follow the movements of the Wales family between Bombay and Poona (1790 to 1795). Wales was certainly a great deal in Poona (1792-93) for months at a time, perhaps even for a year or two, as the execution of these paintings on which he was engaged demanded a long period of application. That the father, mother, and daughters, some of them grown up (Susan was 21 in 1792) were in Poona, one undivided family, I have not the slightest doubt, and I should not be surprised if they lived in one of the five bungalows of the Residency, for the compound in those days extended far and wide, from the Judge's house to the school of science and beyond it. And as visitors were then few and far between the Wales family would be quite an acquisition.

If the girls were in Poona (1790 to 1795) they must have had a lively time of it. Those were exciting times. It was then Ghassi Ram (1791) was stoned to death. Sindhia died of fever at Wanowrie (1794), and the tragic end of the Peishwa took place by his falling over a terrace of the Palace (1795).

These, however, were merely thunder peals before and after the gayest time that Poona ever had. That period lasted from June 1792 to February 1794, and comprehends all the time of Madaji Sindhia's visit. Crowds of strangers from all quarters came to Poona, enormous amount of money was spent, and the bazaar was jubilant. When the day arrived that the Peishwa was to be invested by Sindhia (for it was for this purpose he had come) as vassal of the Emperor of Delhi, who was now a mere puppet in his hands, excitement had reached the boiling point and Poona was *in excelsis*. This was the 11th of June 1792, when the time of singing of birds is at hand, and when Nature spreads her green mantle over the arid plains of the Deccan.

Sindhia's camp was pitched near the Sungum, but all the way to Kirkee his tents dotted the ground on hill or hollow, for wherever you now see scrub or brushwood was then littered by a holiday population of Sindhia's followers and the like.

Night after night the Ganessa room of the Saturday Palace was a blaze of light : there were hundreds of dancing girls, rills of running water, and fountains playing, and music which we may cond

DRAMATIC WRITING OF TO-DAY.

One of the most curious features of the present revival of interest in dramatic matters is the consistently apathetic attitude of the great mass of the public towards the literary side of the drama. Dramatic criticisms, whether they be written in newspapers, or spoken in drawing-rooms, are almost always of the same colour. A.'s fine impersonation, Miss B.'s dresses, the superb mounting of the piece—all these come in for due recognition; but no word do we hear, as a rule, of the play as a literary effort. Its worth is apparently to be tested by the opportunities it offers, either in situations or in dialogue, for the display of the powers of particular performers. As to its possessing any intrinsic literary value, our critics, with but very few exceptions, seem to have forgotten that such a thing is possible. At the same time, the blame for this state of things must by no means lie altogether on the critics. There is no doubt that the public is led by the nose by them to an extent it would be very unwilling to admit, and that the critics in turn colour their utterances to suit the tone prevailing with the public; for examples of really independent criticism are unfortunately very few and very far between. Still it is not by any means entirely the critics' doing that in most of our contemporary plays literary quality is so far to seek. The cause of this is two-fold; and being so, is exceedingly difficult to deal with, as each part of it reacts on the other in such a manner as to render the whole doubly strong against attack. To begin with, there is no denying the fact that prose fiction in the form of novels has taken the place of dramatic fiction in the favour of the reading public. The result of this has been that what used to give literary quality to our dramas, now goes to give dramatic power to our novels; and our most capable writers of fiction no longer attempt to give it to us in dramatic dress. The natural consequence is to be found in the present state of affairs, in which our most successful playwrights are not men of such literary attainments as to be capable of producing plays of a quality to enrich our dramatic literature; while, as a further corollary, the public has from forced desuetude lost its taste for reading plays. Thus we are brought round again lamentably to our starting point. "Nobody writes plays worth reading!" cries the one side. "Nobody would read them if we did!" retorts the other. How are they to be reconciled? Two facts there are, upon which we can lay hold. The one, which must be accepted and made the best of, is that novels have at present taken the place of plays for reading purposes. The other is that our men of letters who attempt dramatic writing are too apt to ignore the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the technique of the stage, which they must have if they are to produce plays which will be effective in representation—and it seems very unlikely that plays will nowadays stand any chance of being read unless they can satisfy this last condition.

But there is surely no reason why we should not be able to some extent to continue the glorious record that our dramatic literature has in the past; if our men of letters would realise that to attempt to write a drama without an adequate acquaintance with the requirements of the stage, is as if one were to set about building a house who had no knowledge of the relative strength or proper disposition of his materials. To point the moral of this it is only necessary to refer to the dramatic efforts of Tennyson and Browning. I do not, of course, mean to imply that there will not always be many who will appreciate "closet plays," and will find pleasure in the undoubted beauties of "The Promise of May" or "The Blot in the 'Scutcheon." But plays of this type will always rank with poetry, pure and simple: while if our dramatic literature is to be a reality in the future, literary power and imagination must not be considered sufficient in themselves, but must go hand in hand with a keen sense of dramatic fitness. There are successful living dramatists in other countries—Norway, France, Spain, for example—whose work proves that this is still possible, and there is no reason why it should not be so with us also. Neither the literary nor the dramatic spirit is dead among English writers. The evil arises from the separation of the two, which should go together. Were they once more to combine, although we may never have a Shakespeare in England again, we might at least have our Dumas or our Echegaray, and contemporary dramatic literature in which we could take some pride. It will be easy for the playwright to retort, and this with a certain justification in the facts, that inasmuch as the public no longer takes any interest in the plays themselves apart from the opportunities they afford to their favourite actors, it would be but labour lost, and would probably mean failure, were they to produce plays in which literary quality should be a chief consideration. "Dramatic effect," they say, "is what the public wants, and this would be weakened in such plays as you would have us write." Not necessarily, we may fairly answer; and we may note that they are confusing *dramatic* with *theatrical* effect, the latter being what they produce in their dramas of the popular type. Besides which, the first step towards better things in this respect is to rouse the public from its apathy, and induce it to give a little more thought to the writing in the plays it sees acted, and in this it rests in great part with the playwrights to take the initiative. We hear a great deal about the education of the public taste; here will be a real opportunity for that. It will not be a fruitless endeavour. There are many signs that recognition would more often be made of the intrinsic qualities of plays, did they more often deserve it, and I cannot but think that any efforts to render them more deserving of it would be appreciated and welcomed. To take at random one or two dramatists who have made some attempt to render their work a little worthy of a place in literature—W. S. Gilbert has published his plays, and the care he has taken to produce really creditable work has been recognised; Wills' "Olivia" admittedly possesses great merit, although his Faust was not calculated to raise his literary reputation; Robert Buchanan's "Sophia" and "Joseph's Sweetheart" are a good pair of adaptations, in which the spirit of the original has on the whole been preserved with considerable literary feeling, in spite of certain liberties; Alfred Calmour's "Amber Heart" was also an effort in the right direction; and more recently we have again had an opportunity of enjoying excellent work in the Ballad-Monger, the immediate success of which was a gratifying proof that the public can discern what is good. But, nevertheless, we feel disposed to cry, "But one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!" when we look down the list of plays announced in the newspapers, and mentally gauge their literary calibre. Our most successful contemporary dramatist, Pinero, seems so unfortunately impressed by the prevailing idea of a strict distinction between acting and reading plays, that he is, it is said, preparing a volume of closet plays. It certainly seems a pity that a writer so gifted with the power of discerning an effective situation and of writing brilliant dialogue, should not rather have endeavoured to import literary quality into his excellent acting plays. With the exception of his latest work, *The Profligate*, which is said to have been originally destined for publication—and which in conception and execution is the most notable play that our contemporary stage has seen—he scarcely seems to have done so.

CIVILISATION AND ALCOHOL.

Slowly, but surely, says the *Echo*, civilisation is becoming alive to the crime of demoralising "the inferior races" by means of intoxicating liquors. There is to be an International African Conference in the autumn, and this is to be one of the chief questions considered at it. Perhaps the worst instance on record of the destruction of a native race by means of alcohol is that of the Sioux Indians, who little more than a generation ago numbered nearly three hundred thousand souls, and who now count about a tenth of that number. They were killed off by the drink demon, in the traffic of which the United States officials themselves—the very men entrusted with the duty of protecting the Indians—did not disdain to participate. As regards Africa, it is pleasant to think that the English and German Parliaments have been taking something like common action—though not conciously concerted action. Germans and English would be better employed in preventing the demoralisation of the natives than in fighting each other for the black men's inheritance. The German Reichstag a short time ago passed the following resolution:—"That the Reichstag resolve to request the Federal Governments to again take into consideration whether, and how, the trade in spirits in the German Colonies can be effectually opposed either by prohibition or limitation." The Resolution of the House of Commons on the same subject was passed last year. Lord Salisbury has just written a sympathetic letter on the subject to the Duke of Westminster, who is President of the "Native Races and Liquor Traffic United Committee."

Parliament will probably be asked next session to vote money either for the building or purchase of five large steamships about the size of the new P. and O. steamers, for the purpose of carrying troops from England to Bombay and back, in the place of the old Indian troopships. In the trooping season of 1890-91 several large merchant steamers are to be chartered as transports for the purpose of bringing out the Indian reliefs.

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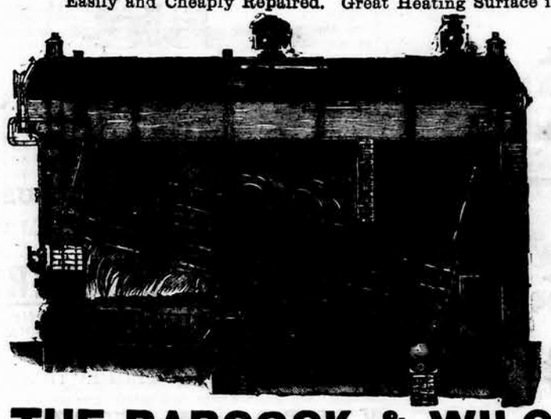

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COD LIVER OIL.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulation;—usually covers for imperfections.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and, 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPUSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.
C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,
IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
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SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,
Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—
Soluble Essences - - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.
PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID
Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.
FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID
Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.
C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.
THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE
and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.
No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

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surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

WEAK AND LANGUID

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
SULPHUR TABLETS
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.
West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
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CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1468 *Sold by all Chemists*
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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th. 1872.

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(Perfectly
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GOUT FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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LAROCHE'S
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This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
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Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecin
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
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Label
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Specially selected for TREACHER & Co (LIMITED) BOMBAY.
Champagne.
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GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CASH PRICES.....Quarts Rs. 57 0 PINTS Rs. 32 0

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PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY.. ..... Rs.	55 0	30 0
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ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.
Richly Electro-Plated on Best Nickle Silver.

	Old English Pattern.	Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Spoons... ... ... Per doz.	24	24	30
Dessert ,, ... ,,	18	18	23
Tea ,, ... ,,	8	8	14
Table Forks ... ... ,,	24	24	30
Dessert ,, ... ,,	18	18	23
Soup Ladles ... ... Each	9	9	11
Sauce ,, ... ,,	2-4	2-4	2-12
Gravy Spoons... ... ... ,,	5-0	5-0	7
Fish Knives, Pierced and Engraved Blade ... ,,	10	10	11
Butter ,, ... ,,	2	2	2-12
Sugar Spoons ... ... ,,	1	1	1-8
Ice Tongs ... ... ,,	2-12	2-12	3-0
	As.	As.	Rs.
Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls ... ... ,,	12	12	1-4
Egg ,, ,, ... ,,	12	12	1-4
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which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
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THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
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"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
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GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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GRAVES. A delicate wine, light and agreeable. Per doz., Rs. 20-0.
SUPERIOR SAUTERNES. Mellow, full body, choice flavour, well matured. Per doz., Rs. 30-0.
BARSAC. Of fine rich character. Per doz., 24-0.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
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THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, viz. :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45	
With	28	45	66	76	120	157	candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.
COROMANDEL.
To be obtained from
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ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
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